A.I.A. FILE NUMBER 18-K

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CERTIFIED PROTECTION FOR BUSINESS RECORDS

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A complete presentation of the SAFE-CABINET principle of tested security for important business records.

Certified Protection for Records

THE SAFE-CABINET

CERTIFIED PROTECTION *for* BUSINESS ASSETS

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A PRODUCT OF

REMINGTON RAND INC.

315 FOURTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Sales and Service Offices in Principal Cities of the World

Your Records May Be Priceless

When fire reduces your records to useless ashes, you will compute their value in terms of a crippling loss.

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This book, the result of extensive research, is well worth detailed study and permanent preservation.

Study of the hazards to which important files and records are exposed may prevent a crushing handicap later.

A Plan to Make Your Records Safe

More and more frequently large institutions are assigning responsibility for the security of important files and records to one central authority. There has come a realization that the very existence of a business may be dependent upon preservation of these invaluable assets should fire strike. It is no longer deemed an adequate precaution to suppose automatic assumption of this duty after announcement of a departmental appointment. Too much is at stake.

The small business is likewise giving new attention to this factor of management. Trade associations have been very forceful in the warnings they have sounded. The insurance companies have placed stress upon certain provisions of their policies which relate to records. Many public and semi-public agencies have contributed to an improved appreciation of the need for record safety.

There is no longer doubt of the necessity for a record protection program in either small or large institutions. What remains to be accomplished is to get such a program under way and to complete it. Remington Rand is better equipped perhaps, than any group or organization within the United States to aid in the development of a comprehensive plan and to assist in carrying it through.

This book is a presentation of procedure which will be of inestimable value to the executive or business man who plans now, while his records are intact, to meet the consequences of the coming of his fire. The suggestions on these pages will, if followed, result in the prevention of exceedingly serious losses and of crippling inconveniences after your fire. We urge a detailed study of the facts offered here and prompt action on the basis of the recommendations made.

The building of the Aircraft Venetian Blind Company, Philadelphia, presented something of a fire hazard. When it was burned, many records were also lost.

Business Existence Depends on Records

When record values are appreciated comes realization of the need to protect them against loss through fire.

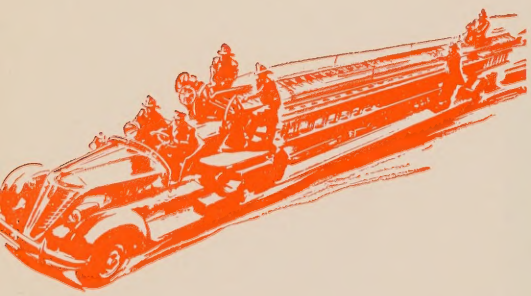
Classification of Business Records

The National Fire Protection Association has long interested itself in the provisions made for protection of record assets. Its committees have worked continuously on the project since 1923. The report of 1947 is of special interest because it deals with intangible values, so often necessarily ignored when appraisals are made for insurance or rate making.

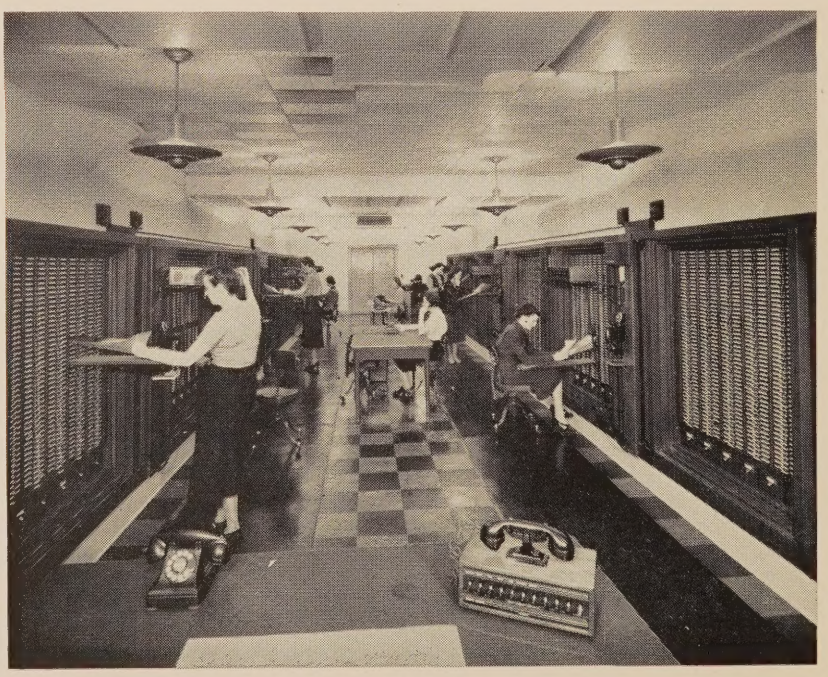
From this point of view, states the report, records have three kinds of value. (1) **Replacement Value** includes the time and labor costs required to recreate destroyed records. (2) **Consequential Value** refers to losses as a result of the absence of records which are burned. (3) **Contingent Value** is concerned with the loss which might be suffered through legal or other complications in the event of record incineration.

These considerations are important. But, from a practical viewpoint and for the purpose of establishing procedure, four general record classifications may be set up. These are: (1) **Vital Records,** those essential to a firm's existence. (2) **Important Records,** operating records of informative value. (3) **Useful Records,** papers whose loss would be merely inconvenient. (4) **Non-Essential Records,** probably eligible for ultimate destruction.

On this framework, then, it is possible to set up routine which provides for a predetermined handling of nearly every record or document a firm possesses. No longer is there any excuse for exposing invaluable paper assets to sudden destruction or for impeding the operation of an office or department through excessive accumulations of unneeded papers.



The best way to determine the value of your business papers and records is to imagine yourself without them on the morning after your fire



These great batteries of SAFE-CABINETS protect the priceless Kardex Customer Service Records of the Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Company

You never know when a record may be required to resist a claim, support a stand or justify a policy.

Many Laws are Explicit about Record Values

THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

This legislation created a whole new set of business records. They are permanent records too, always to be available for governmental inspection.

Records must clearly and accurately show the information required and enable the employer to make a proper return on the prescribed form. All records specified by these regulations must be kept safe and readily accessible at the place of business of the person required to keep such records.

THE WAGES AND HOURS BILL

This act does not make allowances for fire. When records are prescribed it is assumed they will always be available. That means protection.

Under Section 11 (c) of the law every employer subject to the act is required to keep and preserve such records of his employees and of the wages, hours of employment, and other conditions and practices of employment maintained by him, and to make such reports from the records as may be prescribed by the administrator.

TAX LEGISLATION

Sometimes readjustments go back several years. Any partial presentation of evidence can scarcely result in a favorable decision.

Regulation Art. 54-1. RECORDS AND INCOME TAX FORMS. Every person subject to the tax . . . shall, for the purpose of enabling the Commissioner to determine the correct amount of income subject to the tax, keep such permanent books of account or records, including inventories, as are sufficient to establish the amount of gross income and the deductions, credits and other matters required to be shown in any return under Title I of this Act. Such books or records shall be kept at all times available for inspection by Internal Revenue Officers, and shall be retained so long as the contents thereof may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The law is specific. Note that it says "at all times." Previous existence of records is hard to establish in any sort of detail.

"Section 9 — For the purposes of this Act the Commission or its duly authorized agent or agents, shall at all reasonable times have access to . . . any documentary evidence of any corporation being investigated or proceeded against."

THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The papers you file are subject to interpretation. Your case may hinge upon your ability to prove the rightness of your position.

Every issuer of a security registered on a national security exchange shall file such information or documents as the Commission may require to keep reasonably current the information and documents filed pursuant to the registration of securities with the exchange in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate for the proper protection of investors and to assure fair dealing in the security.

Four Important After-Fire Jobs

Next to your experience your records will prove the most effective weapon you can use to fight the effects of fire.

The After-Fire Value of Records

The most realistic way of fixing the relative value of records to your business is to picture yourself without them on the morning after they are lost by fire. You will be confronted then by four all-important tasks: (1) to collect your Accounts Receivable. (2) To collect your insurance indemnity. (3) To resist unjust claims. (4) To resume business without delay.

Retail experience indicates that without the facilities to prove indebtedness collections shrink from 30% to 70%. There are equally significant reflections upon the probity of corporations and partnerships. You simply must have your ledgers after a fire. Other records are as necessary, if you would resist unwarranted attacks upon your remaining assets and if you would swing back into your stride as a going firm.

Certain records, however, are absolutely necessary to support an insurance claim. Without them a settlement may become a costly compromise. Do you know the provisions of your coverage on this point? Read below vital excerpts from a standard policy which establish your requirements for proof.

THE UNREAD CLAUSES OF AN INSURANCE POLICY

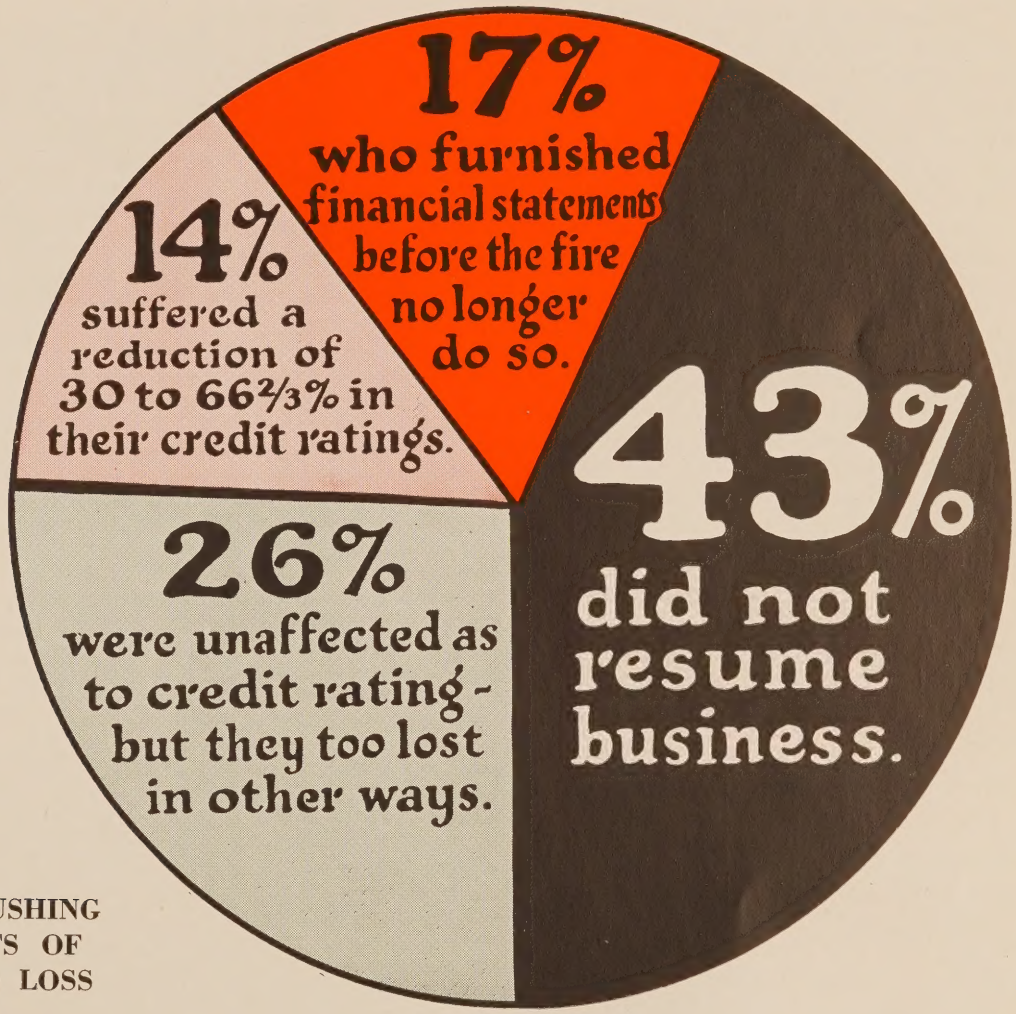
154 The insured shall produce for examination all books of account, bills,
155 invoices, and other vouchers or certified copies thereof, if originals
156 be lost, at such reasonable time and place as may be designated by
157 this Company or its representatives.

130 Make a complete inventory of the damaged and undamaged property,
131 stating the quantity and cost of each article and the amount claimed
132 thereon; and the insured shall, within sixty days after the fire,
133 unless such time is extended by this Company, render to this com-
134 pany a proof of loss.

A SAFE-CABINET insulated vault door was instrumental in preserving invaluable records during the 4-hour fire of the Fritch Milling Company, Bethlehem, Pa.

Fire is heartless. When it takes business records, it frequently takes the lifeblood of an enterprise.

The Most Significant Figures that Ever Came from Fire


17%
who furnished financial statements before the fire no longer do so.
14%
suffered a reduction of 30 to 66⅔% in their credit ratings.
26%
were unaffected as to credit rating - but they too lost in other ways.
43%
did not resume business.

THE CRUSHING RESULTS OF RECORD LOSS

The results pictured on this chart came from a searching investigation conducted with the help of the world's greatest credit agency. The objective was to discover what happened to a firm's financial position after its vital records were destroyed by fire. The percentages speak for themselves.

Significant, therefore, is the ultimate effect of inability to collect out-standing accounts, to collect insurance in full, to resist the unjust claims of unscrupulous persons. If 17% of the firms which suffer record loss are no longer able to furnish financial statements and if 43% cannot resume operations at all, the mortality rate is a frightful commentary upon record value.

These figures probably check with your own experience. You doubtless recall instance after instance of once prosperous businesses which met an almost insuperable handicap after fire's visit. Such obstacles are not encountered if there is no difficulty in realizing upon your resources, and such a difficulty is usually removed by supporting records.

The Cost of Misplaced Confidence

Blind reliance upon record housing of unknown or doubtful ability has put many firms out of business.

Your Protection may be Inadequate

Danger points develop in the best of organizations, because of laxity of check-up, because it's inconvenient to utilize the protective facilities provided. Many of our analyses reveal documents essential to a firm's very existence outside the safe or vault because their borrowers hadn't finished with them at 5 o'clock. Rigid regulations will outlaw such practices, once values are determined and clearly indicated.

But it takes more than regulations to put safety into housing that never had any safety or has lost about all the protective ability it once possessed. This step in your record security program should be entered upon with an open mind. Question every provision your company has made for protection of its records. There's too much involved for chance taking, too much at stake for gambling.

So Remington Rand suggests you go from the individual record to an evaluation of the protection you have given it. Is the protection adequate in the light of the value you attach to the record. From what you can learn about the housing, what are the probable limits of its performance when fire comes?

The most anxious question a business man can ask on the morning after his fire is "Are my records safe?"

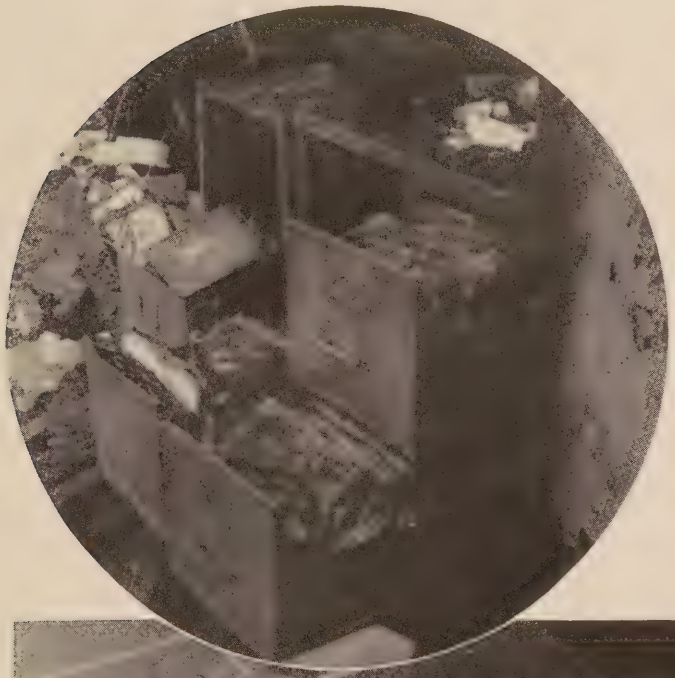
Remington Rand should be able to help you with such a survey. We frequently perform this service. And perhaps a readjustment of your equipment's contents will prove all that's necessary to accomplish the result desired. Most old housings can be put to some useful purpose when replaced.

The fact that safes are heavy does not make them safe

This old safe was owned by the Moscow Mercantile Company, Moscow, Tenn. Its walls were 6″ thick, but they freely admitted fire.

Uninsulated steel is about the most efficient conductor of heat that was ever devised.

Uninsulated Desks and Files Make Perfect Ovens



There are highly dangerous conceptions about steel desks, tables, lockers and filing cabinets. Because they're made of steel, uninformed persons call them "fireproof." They won't burn. But heat passes through to their contents with incredible speed. They make perfect ovens for business papers. In a fire of any intensity they deliver only ashes to their owners.

The Underwriters' Laboratories of Chicago and Remington Rand's SAFE-CABINET laboratory at Marietta make frequent tests of the efficiency of uninsulated steel. These authorities fix the protective qualities of ordinary steel files at from three to five minutes of resistance to heat. This result has been confirmed on countless occasions in actual office fires. Steel furniture should be used for durability and convenience—not for ability to safeguard valuable records or papers.

There is a vast difference in record housings. Steel alone is not "Fireproof"

Sheet steel storage cabinets and files gave little protection to correspondence and paid invoices when fire struck the Jack Cooper Transit Company, Kansas City.

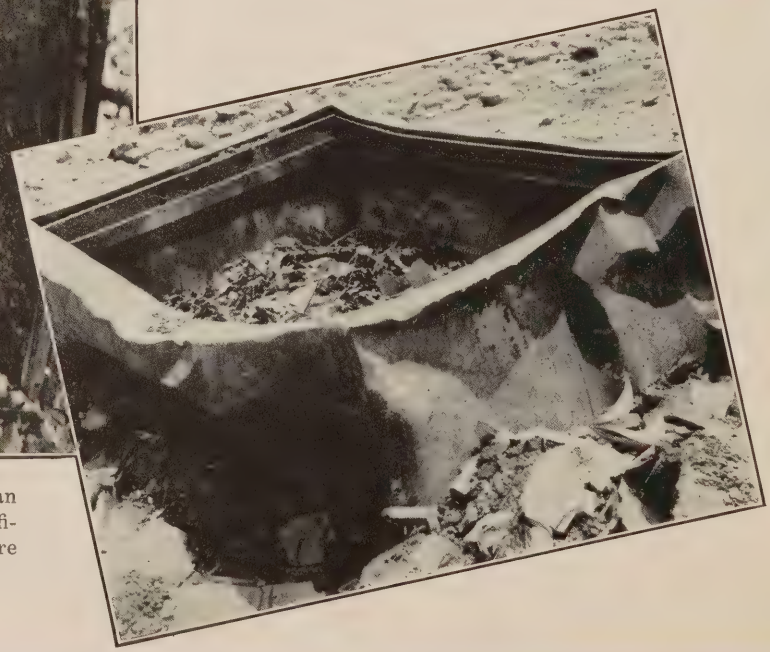
Size Never Supplies Safety

Confidence in safe-equipment of impaired protective properties may result in a total loss of records.

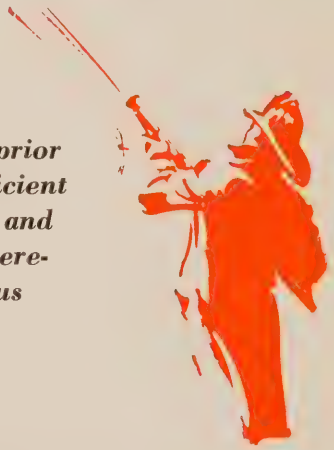
Obsolete Safes May Mean Absolute Loss

A safe may be massive, heavy, it may look "safe"; but if it is old, the chances are it has lost about all of the fire resistive properties it ever had. Safes are subject to the same laws of obsolescence that govern other impermanent things. Evaporation of the free water, which forms so large a part of the insulation of old safes and "strong boxes", made their effectiveness only temporary.

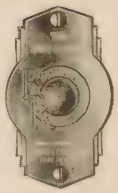
In view of these conditions, the Safe Manufacturers National Association has formally declared that all safes built prior to 1917 "are limited in their ability to preserve their contents because of physical deterioration and deficiency in construction or design." Any older safe, therefore, should be submitted to a searching appraisal according to present standards. It is quite probable that such equipment possesses very little value as record protection. To continue to rely on it is to court disaster.



A striking proof that obsolete safes may mean absolute loss. This equipment looked like efficient protection. But when the test by fire came, the contents were soon incinerated.



All safes built prior to 1917 are deficient in construction and design—and therefore dangerous

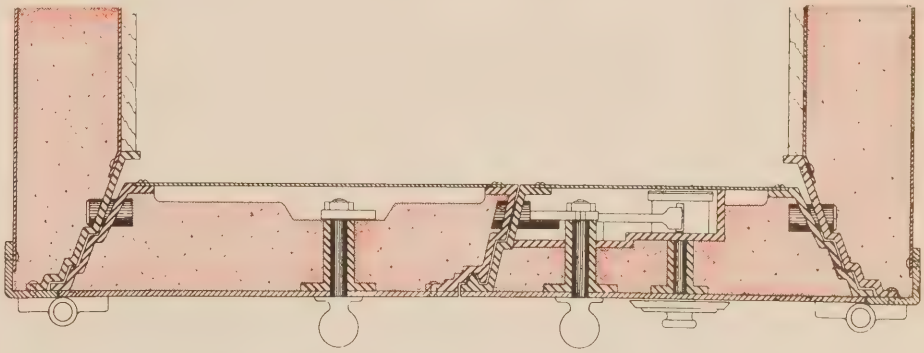


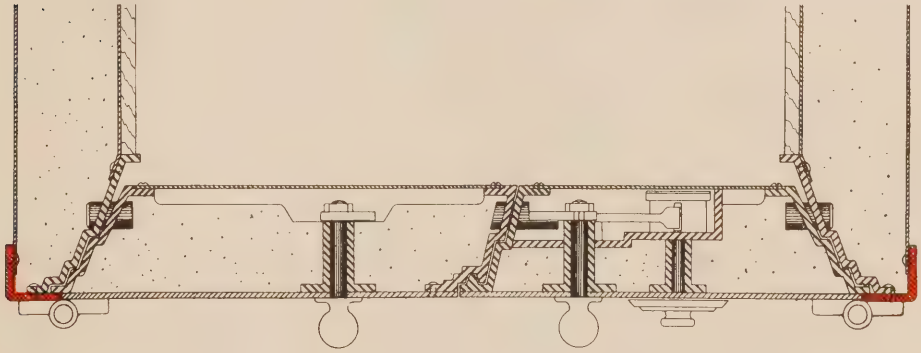
Great advances in safe design occurred in 1917. Older safes were constructed on obsolete principles.

The Weaknesses of Old-Type Safes

INSULATION

Most safes made before 1917 were insulated with a mixture of water and cement. When the water evaporated, there remained no medium for forming steam. When that happened, the safes were no longer capable of protecting records.



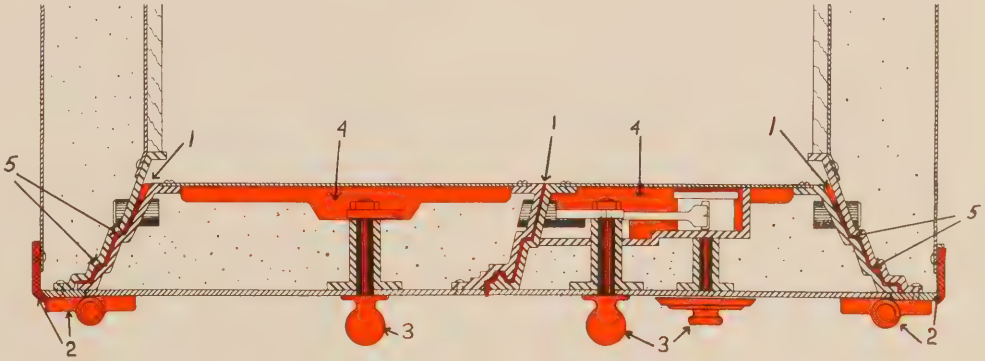


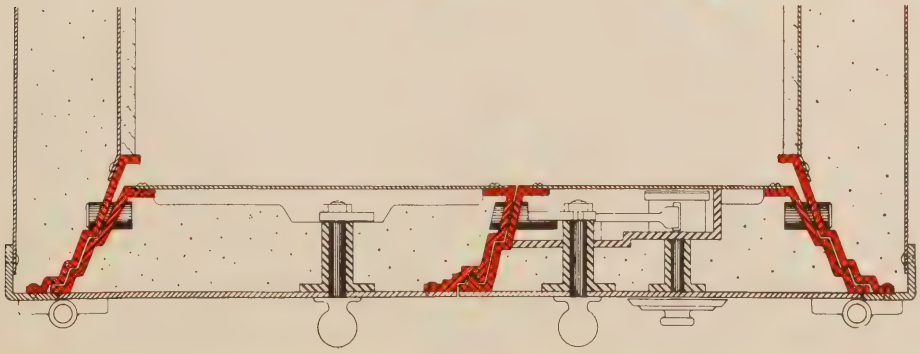
REINFORCEMENT

Old safes depend for strength upon their outer shells and upon heavy bands at the front and back. Such unprotected metal loses as much as 70% of its supporting strength at the comparatively low temperature of 1,000 degrees.

DOORS

Old safes have these door weaknesses: step-cut construction; heat transmitting hinges, spindles and handles; insulation pierced for combination and handle; no insulation behind the locking mechanism; no gasketing between frame and jamb.





JAMBS

Many safes of this type have openings of as much as 3/8" between frame and jamb. Such tongues and grooves as are used are of solid heat-conducting metal. Warping of the outer door often cracks the jamb and admits heat.

Even New Safes may be Unsafe

It's like giving the work of a man to a child when you place a low rating safe in a bad fire hazard.

Your Safe may be Designed for Low Temperatures

Even modern safes may be unfitted for the job you give them. Yours may have been designed to combat heat far under temperatures likely to be generated at its site. It may have protective ability below that deserved by the records it houses. Insufficient protection is one of the most prolific causes of record loss.

What chance, for instance, has a 1,000 degree safe in a 2,000 degree fire? How good would a half hour safe be in a four hour blaze? You take a very wise precaution when you ascertain the precise rating for which your safe-equipment has qualified. Knowing its protective ability, you can take whatever corrective step is indicated.

When fire roared through the offices of the Burnett-Yount Horse & Mule Company, Ft. Worth, containers with low rating delivered only ashes.

How safe would a half hour safe be in a four hour fire? What would happen to a 1000 degree safe in 2000 degrees of heat?

A vault is no better than its door. Many vault doors quickly conduct heat to the interior.

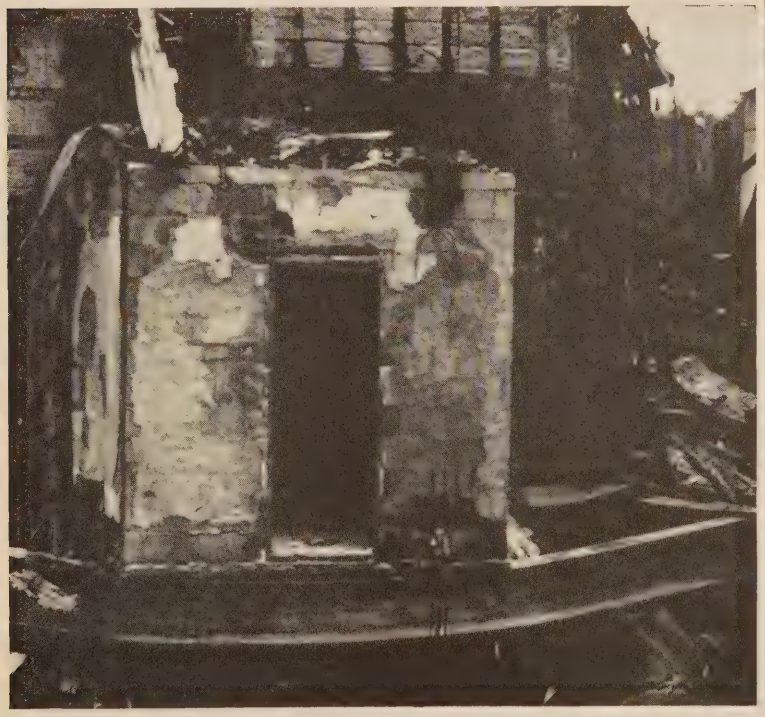
Your Vault may be Badly Constructed

Thick walls do not guarantee a vault's capacity to protect its contents from loss. We have found many very serious defects in vaults tightly packed with priceless documents. They may be on upper floors, in position to crash to the basement when flimsy supports are weakened. The walls may be perforated for electric and telephone wires. Some vaults have been discovered equipped with windows opening on a fire trap next door. Others have roofs that may yield under the slightest impact.

But the most common danger that exists in vaults is in the type of door that's used. On this point, the findings of the National Fire Protection Association, the Underwriters' Laboratories and the Safe Manufacturers National Association are in agreement. To these authorities it is evident that the uninsulated, steel plate type of vault or record room door, with or without inner doors, does not provide protection for valuable records, documents or merchandise.

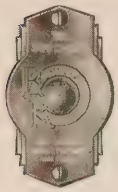
Such doors rapidly conduct heat to the interior, and the grouting which surrounds them is usually incomplete or composed of lime mortar, whose disintegration permits the ready passage of heat and flames. Such construction constitutes constant invitation for fire to enter and do its worst.

This twisted vault door remained after the fire of the Continental Furniture Company, Council Bluffs, Iowa.



All that was left of an ancient vault at the Mahanoy-Township School, Mahanoy City, Pa.

A vault is no safer than its door



Fire Never Publishes Schedules

A half filled wastebasket, a half smoked cigarette, may start the fire that ruins your business.

You Can't Predict How Your Fire Will Start

No one is immune from fire. Every building is menaced by hazards which constantly threaten the safety of its occupants and its contents. And when fire strikes without warning, it trades smoking ruins for the going business it devours.

Ten major hazards surround any building.

1—CONFLAGRATIONS. Fire that embraces several buildings and is largely out of control. No city can be considered secure from such disasters. No building can withstand them.

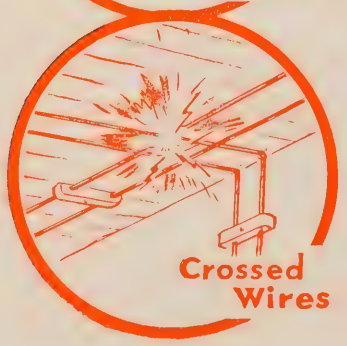
2—EXPOSURE. The communication of fire from a building to one or more adjoining buildings. A property owner may erect every safeguard to thwart the outbreak of fire within his premises, but he cannot be sure his neighbors are equally careful.

3—BUILDING. Fires caused by some defect in the construction of a building, such as defective wiring, proximity of pipes and heating lines to inflammable materials, defective flues, etc.

4—OCCUPANCY. Fires caused by the hazardous nature of the work of the building occupant, such as wood-working, dry-cleaning, oil refining and storage establishments, dry goods and department stores, shoe stores, grocery stores, furniture stores and many other lines of business that use or store inflammable merchandise.

5—CARELESSNESS. This is the greatest single fire menace. Matches, smoking, accumulation of dry or oily rubbish increase the growing fire loss.

6—INCENDIARISM. Arsonists, pyromaniacs and disgruntled employees cause tremendous loss of life and property.



7—LIGHTNING. Every year lightning causes fires which destroy many millions of dollars worth of property. No one can tell when or where it will strike.

8—EARTHQUAKES. No part of the United States is immune from these disasters. Some sections of our country suffer them with considerable frequency and severe shocks—and resulting fires—are experienced annually.

9—TORNADOES. The South and Middle West used to be our heavy sufferers from cyclones. But New England will never forget September 21, 1938. Fire, starting in the wake of a "twister", swept everything within its reach. Much of New England's damage was caused by fire.

10—UNKNOWN. Forty percent of America's annual loss is untraceable because fire destroys its own evidence. If the true causes could be assigned, they would probably fall among those listed above.

As long as a "fireproof" building holds papers and furniture it can have an inside fire.

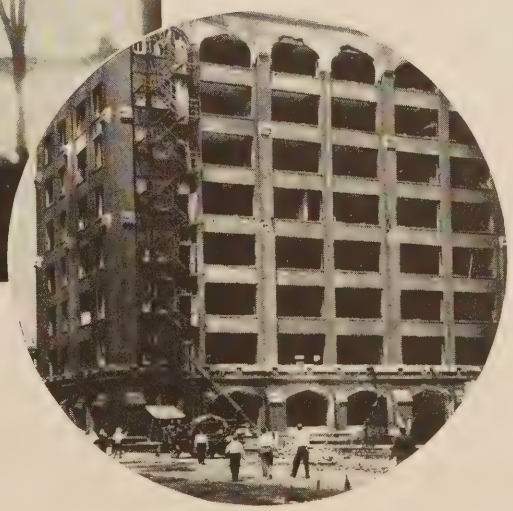
No Building is Immune

"Fireproof" Buildings are Often Incinerators

"Fireproof" buildings don't burn. But they make perfect ovens for their contents. Wood fixtures, furniture, trim and merchandise, paper records and documents supply all the fuel that's necessary to create an inferno. Stairways, elevator shafts and air conditioning ducts serve as flues to intensify a blaze and contribute to its spread. Rigid outer walls prevent effective defensive measures.

The great danger of fires to fireproof structures originates outside the buildings. A fire trap next door or even across the street, may suddenly become a mass of raging flames. Then every door and window invites ignition of the inflammable contents. Some of the most disastrous fires in modern history started in this manner and left only gaunt empty structures when the fire had run its course.

The "fireproof" Cronicle Building in Augusta, Ga., became an empty shell because a fire started next door.

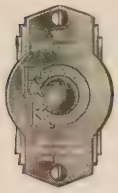


The "fireproof" New Exchange Building suffered a complete content loss when the Chicago stockyards burned in 1934.

RETARDANTS DO NOT ALWAYS IMPLY SECURITY

Remington Rand believes in fire retardants. We use them in all our plants and office buildings. But sometimes sprinklers fail because water is lacking. Sometimes extinguishers don't have periodic replenishment of chemicals. Sometimes fire doors remain open and fire alarms do not operate through failure of electric power. You cannot depend exclusively upon these usually effective devices.

"Fireproof" buildings may not burn but their contents burn



Tornadoes Rage Unchecked

Fallen debris is a serious handicap to fire fighters.

Fire and Wind Destroy Together

By-product of New England's hurricane of September 21, 1938, was New London's disastrous fire, adding $1,000,000 to the damage wrought by flood and wind, reducing fifty buildings to ruins before it had spent its force. A hundred mile gale sent burning embers through nearby structures, even to buildings in distant sections of the city. Mounting waves and fallen trees seriously handicapped the firemen. Even a Fire House was burned because apparatus could not return to the danger spot.

Such has always been the outcome of a joining of wind and flame. You cannot depend upon ordinary safeguards when these destructive elements go on the loose. If records are involved, it is usually wise to know as well as is humanly possible, what the effect of heat may be. Precautions taken some years ago prevented many a heartache for the owners of New London businesses. They testify now to the foresightedness which predicted possible catastrophe and prepared to combat it.

A hurricane can send sparks for unbelievable distances

The building, shown above in ruins, was located in an outlying portion of New London. It was ignited by wind borne brands.

Great ships were driven from their anchorages by the mounting waves and left high upon the shore. Downtown New London was covered by a flood six feet deep.

It pays to be ready for the fire to which you cannot assign a date.

Carelessness Is the Greatest Cause of Fire

You can never relax your vigilance. An accumulation of oily rags, a heap of tinder-like trash, may be all that's needed to destroy your offices and everything they hold. A half burned match and a half filled waste basket may start a blaze that causes an insuperable loss. Careless handling of explosive chemicals, necessary for the conduct of your own or your neighbor's business, may prompt the visit of a fire. You are continually at the mercy of your own or another's failure to observe the rules of fire safety.

Construction defects are specially productive of danger. Wiring may not have been installed in a safe manner. Heating equipment may present its peril. But the insidious thing about these causes of fire is the fact that you can rarely suspect their existence until the sirens scream outside. Records burn by daylight or at night. And the history of carelessness indicates that the threat of fire is exercised indiscriminately. Life and property are in continuous danger from the thoughtless acts of irresponsible persons.

Several truckloads of no longer legible records were carried from the site of the fire at the New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Ithaca, October 18, 1939. The blaze was attributed to a defective heating system.

No Metal is "Fireproof"

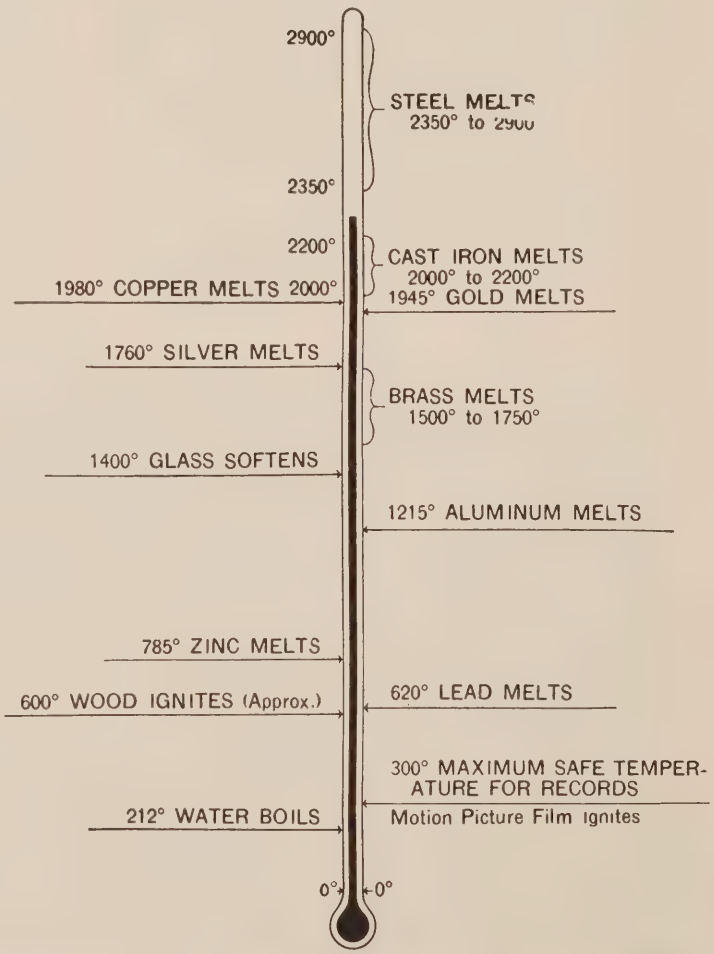
The extent of a fire's heat may be estimated from the extent of the destruction it wrought.

Fire Develops Terrific Temperatures

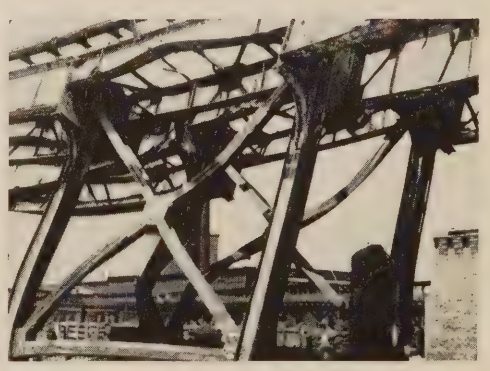
If wired glass windows melted in the blast of heat, we know a fire's temperature rose above 1,400 degrees. If copper fixtures were reduced to molten lumps, we can set the limit at around 2,000 degrees. Fire usually leaves some record of its power. It is possible to predict much of fire's destructiveness.

The experience of the building trades provides splendid guidance for safe users. These organizations have long recognized that exposed steel offers very little resistance to severe heat. The Baltimore conflagration specially proved to architects that structural members must be insulated from fire to prevent distortion and collapse. Laboratory tests reveal that steel loses 70% of its supporting strength at 1000 degrees.

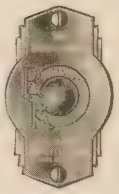
This principle should be insisted upon when you purchase a safe. Older equipment, dependent upon the outer shell for resistance to shocks and falls, frequently splits open in a fire. The doors may drop off because of weak hinges and frames. The content mortality rate is almost 100%.



Twisted girders formed a network against the sky to mark the site of the M. R. Herb Store at Sandusky.



These elevated tracks were 300 feet from the burning Exchange Building, Chicago.



Many a firm has been richly rewarded by the precautions it took to preserve its records.

A Formula for Probable Fire Duration

The intensity and duration of a fire vary with the amount, character and concentration of combustible materials. Tentative conclusions have been reached as a result of burning out tests of office occupancies conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

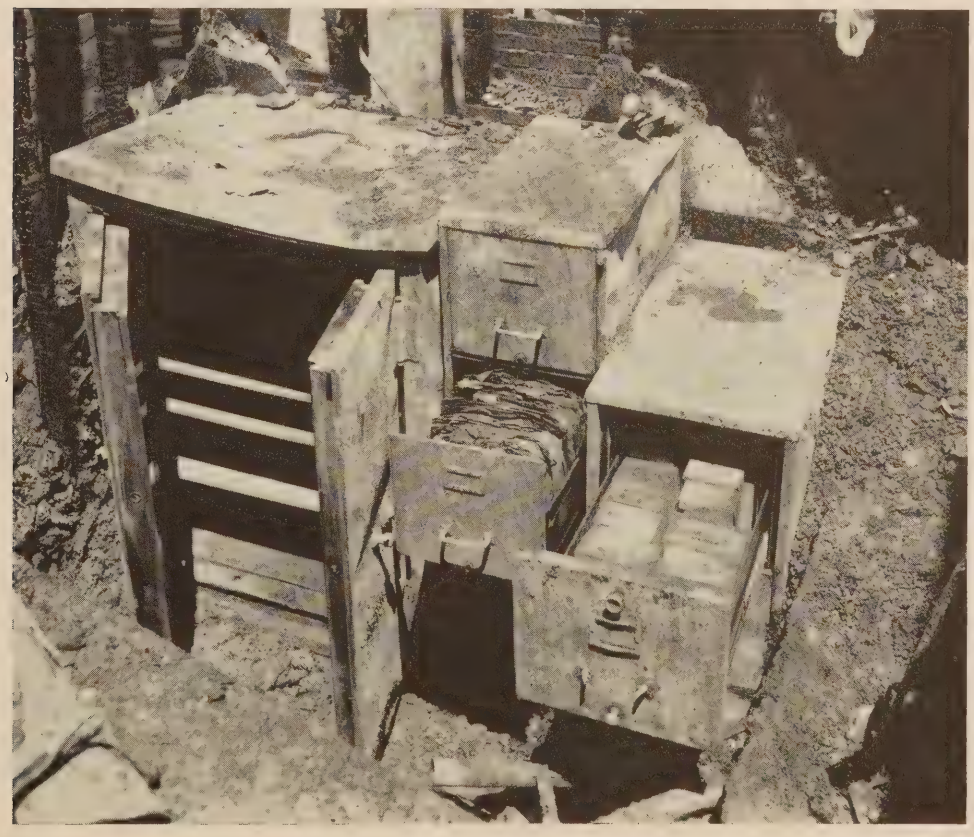
The conditions on which the accompanying table of equivalent fire durations is based, were created in one-story buildings, one size 15 x 29 feet and another 30 x 60 feet inside horizontal dimensions, equipped to simulate offices and record rooms. By weighing typical articles of combustible furniture, and by assuming three pounds of weight for each square foot of floor and trim, the results indicated by the table were reached. These conclusions should be directly applicable to the computation of many content exposures.

It may be stated that metal furniture and shelving decrease the fire severity determined by the tests, because of their own incombustibility and because they tend to prevent free combustion of their contents. The indication is that their special function is to avoid adding fuel to flames.

FIRE DURATION RATINGS

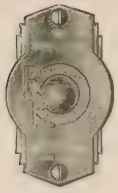
Total Combustible Content Inclusive of Finish, Floor and Trim (Lbs. per Sq. Ft.)	OFFICE FURNITURE	Probable Fire Duration Hrs. - Mins.
10	Combustible Desks, Filing Cabinets and Shelving	1—00
15	Combustible Desks, Filing Cabinets and Shelving	1—30
20	Combustible Desks, Filing Cabinets and Shelving	2—00
30	Combustible Desks, Filing Cabinets and Shelving	3—00
40	Mainly Combustible Filing Cabinets and Shelving	4—30
50	Mainly Combustible Filing Cabinets and Shelving	6—00
60	Mainly Combustible Filing Cabinets and Shelving	7—30
12	Incombustible Desks and Filing Cabinets	0—30
50	Incombustible Skeleton-type Shelving	5—00
50	Incombustible Partitioned and Backed Shelving	4—30

For complete details it is suggested you refer to the 1947 report of the Committee on Protection of Records of the National Fire Protection Association.



A SAFE-CABINET and a SAFE-FILE kept their contents unharmed during the fire at the Peoples Furniture Company, San Bernardino, Cal., on August 13, 1938.

Every building is at the mercy of its neighbor's fire



Little Knowledge is Dangerous

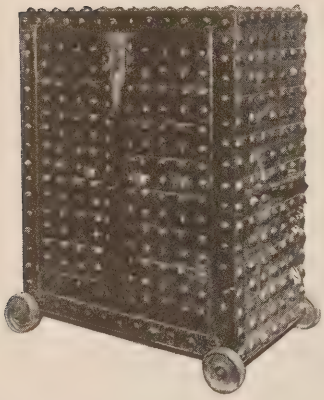
The average business has fifteen chances of having a fire to one of failure.

Why Record Protection had to be Certified

In 1901 a great fire occurred in Montreal. In 1903 Cincinnati was the sufferer. In 1904 it was the turn of Baltimore. In 1906 came the San Francisco disaster. In 1908 Atlanta was visited. There was ample opportunity to observe what happened to record containers when fire struck.

The conclusions were disheartening. Safes weren't proving safe. Knowledge was lacking as to the temperatures they might face and how long they must endure them. No one could predict—definitely—how well a safe would perform under heat.

It became evident to the SAFE-CABINET Division of Remington Rand that a way must be devised actually to measure the ability of a safe-container to fend off high temperature. In 1911 there was built the first furnace ever devised to test the efficiency of fire resisting safes. This was the beginning of Certified Record Protection.



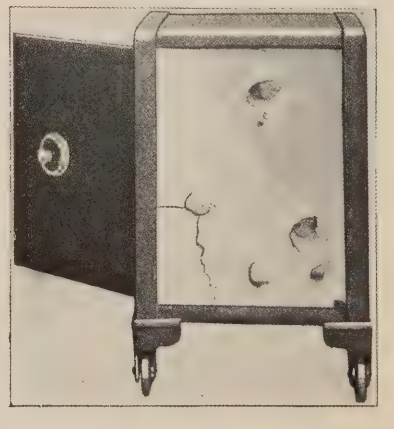
The old strong boxes weren't very strong. For record protection they must be considered total failures.

Safes of the 1870's offered little resistance to intense heat. As they grew older their protective qualities diminished.

The first SAFE-CABINET was far better than its contemporaries. But even the first SAFE-CABINET often failed to save its contents.

Safes manufactured around 1905 have generally proved unsuited for protection of papers in severe fires.

Uninsulated storage cabinets readily admit heat and permit ignition of their inflammable contents.



Safes made prior to 1917 often developed air pockets or voids in the insulation and so became dangerous.

Since 1911 this institution has been a major factor in the preservation of business assets.

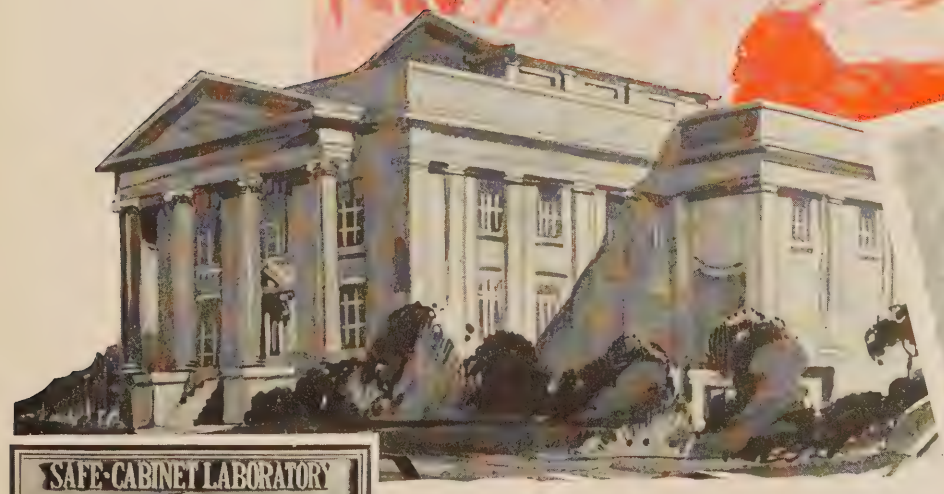
The SAFE-CABINET Laboratory

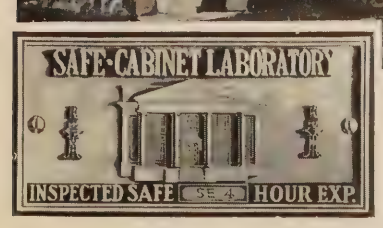
The present building of the SAFE-CABINET Laboratory was erected in 1918 — at a cost of $250,000. There is no other like it in the world. It is the only institution exclusively devoted to research on and development of record protection. It provides a way of measuring the performance of a safe under true fire conditions and sets up a basis for prediction of the manner in which similar products will come through equal stress.

In 1912 the SAFE-CABINET Division of Remington Rand issued the *first* certification ever given on a safe's ability to resist fire, two years ahead of the first imitating competitor, four years ahead of the second. In 1914, the SAFE-CABINET Laboratory issued a certificate for the *first* one-hour safe; in 1918 the *first* certifications for two-hour and four-hour safes.

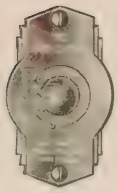
In 1921 came the *first* certification of the permanence of a safe's protective ability. In 1923 were announced the *first* certified vault doors and the *first* SAFE-CABINETS with Slide-in Doors.

These certificates indicate your SAFE-CABINET is built to cope with known conditions of exposure. They are backed by frequent furnace tests which determine the relative fitness of record containers as protection from fire. On this basis the user can proceed with confidence, for the SAFE-CABINET Laboratory has removed the gambling element from record safety.





Since 1911 a major factor in the conservation of business assets



Tested by Roaring Furnace Fires

This furnace perfectly duplicates the conditions of a raging office fire.

How SAFE-CABINET Protective Ability is Measured

THE TESTING FURNACE

The central feature of the laboratory is the testing furnace. It has 1000 cu. ft. capacity. The door weighs five tons. The fuel is natural gas pumped through vents under forced pressure. Baffle walls set up a circular motion of the heated air. Thermocouples record the temperatures reached at four points inside a specimen. Four others disclose exterior temperatures — at the front, back, bottom and right hand side.

Better to test in our furnace than in your office fire

Every variation in temperature is registered through exterior and interior thermocouples

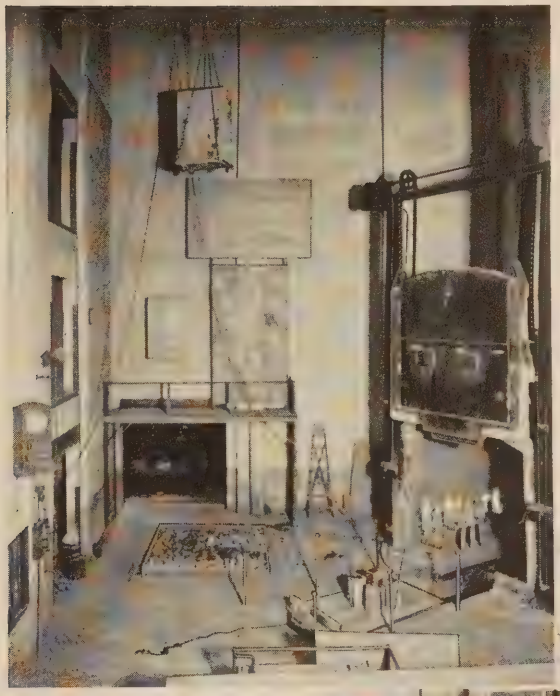
THE FIRE TEST

Every effort is made to have an exact reproduction of actual office fires. Readings are taken and posted at five minute intervals so long as a test continues. Within five minutes the furnace temperature soars to 1,200 degrees. And so the test continues, with increasing heat intensity, until the interior reaches paper's danger point. SAFE-CABINETS are certified for one, two or four hours of security for their contents.

Protective ability is accurately measured—in our laboratory—not in your office.

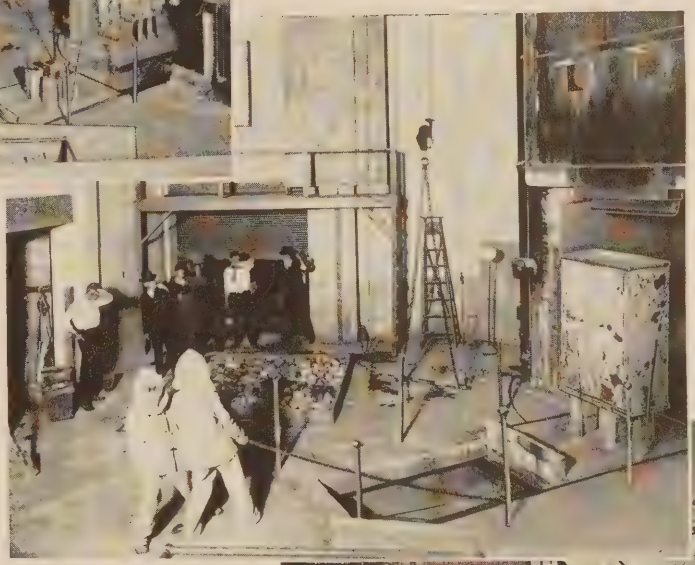
Scientifically Proven Safe

The Contents Must Always be Preserved

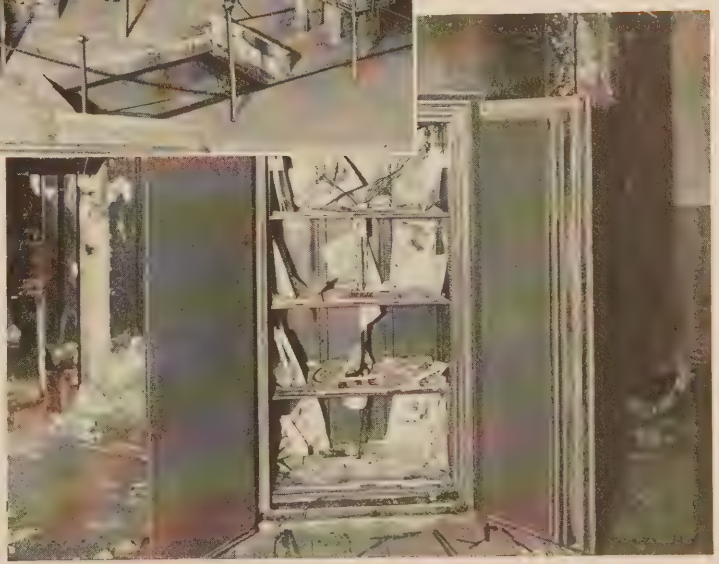


THE DROP TEST

The drop test simulates one of the severest ordeals to which a safe could be subjected. After an hour's exposure to heat the safe is removed from the furnace while still white hot, dropped thirty feet in the clear to a bed of broken brick, then immediately returned to the furnace in an inverted position for another hour of heat. This test follows specifications set up by the Underwriters' Laboratories and the U. S. Bureau of Standards.



Every device science can supply is used to measure and master heat

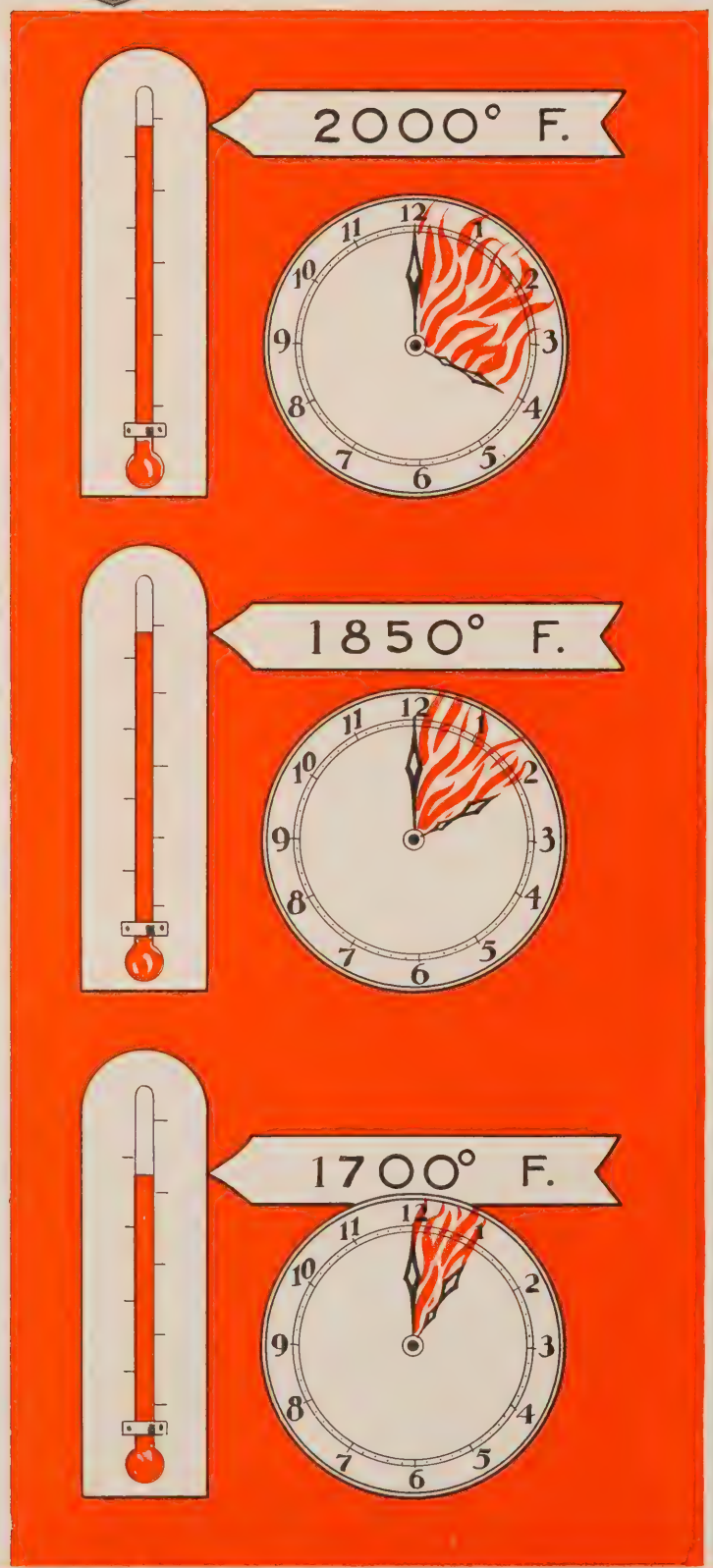


CRISP, WHITE PAPERS

After the test period is over the fuel is turned off and the safe "sweats" in the unopened furnace until the interior temperature no longer rises. Then it is removed, examined for evidence of damage, and opened. To be tested successfully, the contents of the safe, crisp, white papers, must be preserved. No compromise exists on this point. For a successful test, the contents MUST always be preserved! Otherwise, a safe would be a useless investment.

Certified Safety for Records

Three responsible organizations pass upon the ability of Safe-Cabinets to keep their contents safe.



SAFE-CABINET Security is

Specially significant to owners or prospective owners of SAFE-CABINET equipment is the label of the SAFE-CABINET Laboratory affixed to all Remington Rand insulated products. It positively identifies the SAFE-CABINET as complying with one of three sets of specifications appearing at the bottom of these pages. You are thus enabled to match the value of the records you own and their likelihood of exposure to fire with equipment designed to meet the conditions under which you operate.

Remington Rand also submits its SAFE-CABINETS for testing by the Underwriters' Laboratories of Chicago, and this famous organization also issues a series of labels which grade these products accord-

STANDARD SEVERE EXPOSURE SPECIFICATIONS FOR SAFE-CABINET LABORATORY LABEL

All safes bearing Inspected Safe S. E. 4-Hour labels have been carefully inspected by SAFE-CABINET Laboratory officials and such safes are effective in withstanding the following simulated fire conditions with an **ample margin of safety.**

FIRE EXPOSURE—Exposure on **all sides** to severe fire (reaching 2000 degrees Fahr.) for at least four hours before the inside temperature reaches 300 degrees Fahr.

After this exposure to the fire test the safe must remain in the closed furnace through the "sweat out" or cooling period without the inside safe temperature exceeding 350 degrees Fahr.

EXPLOSION HAZARD—Safes bearing the S. E. label shall withstand exposure on all sides for ½-hour to a very quick hot fire up to 2000 degrees Fahr. and accumulate no explosive gases within this period.

IMPACT AND FIRE EXPOSURE—Exposure on all sides to severe fire (reaching 1700 degrees Fahr.) for one hour and while in a highly heated condition, capable of withstanding impact due to falling 30 feet in the clear, immediately followed by additional exposure in an inverted position on all sides, to severe fire (reaching 1700 degrees Fahr.) for one additional hour, without damage to the paper contents.

AGING—Aging will not result in any deterioration of fire-resisting or impact-resisting qualities, of either insulation or metal parts.

SAFE-CABINET Laboratory tests have been checked by the **Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory,** a nationally recognized research institution, retained to determine the relative merits of safe construction and fire performance in accordance with these specifications.

SAFE-CABINETS BEARING THE INSPECTED S. E. 4-HOUR EXPOSURE LABEL ALSO CARRY THESE ADDITIONAL RECOGNIZED CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Underwriters' Laboratories Inc., Class A. T.-20 label.

Safe Manufacturers National Association "Fire Insulated Safes" Rating 4-Hour Exposure label.

Federal Specification AA-S-81 test requirements as conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

STANDARD MEDIUM EXPOSURE SPECIFICATIONS FOR SAFE-CABINET LABORATORY LABELS

All safes bearing Inspected Safe M. E. 2-Hour labels have been carefully inspected by SAFE-CABINET Laboratory officials and such safes are effective in withstanding the following simulated fire conditions with an ample margin of safety.

FIRE EXPOSURE—Exposure on all sides to severe fire (reaching 1850 degrees Fahr.) for at least two hours before the inside temperature reaches 300 degrees Fahr.

After this exposure to the fire test the safe must remain in the closed furnace through the "sweat out" or cooling period without the inside safe temperature exceeding 350 degrees Fahr.

These labels inform the Safe-Cabinet owner that definite construction standards have been observed.

Positively Identified by Labels

Certified by Competent Authorities

ing to "A", "B" and "C" standards of protective ability.

A third set of labels is supplied by the Safe Manufacturers National Association. This group recognizes that misunderstandings may occur in the purchase of record protection and has, therefore, taken this step to guide and protect the public against such misunderstandings involving the products of its members. The S.M.N.A. labels indicate the number of hours of record protection that test data proves a product will supply. The classifications are based on ratings of the Underwriters' Laboratories, the U.S. Bureau of Standards (Federal Specification No. AA-S-81) and the National Fire Protection Association.

EXPLOSION HAZARD—Safes bearing the M. E. label shall withstand exposure on all sides for ½-hour to a very quick hot fire up to 2000 degrees Fahr., and accumulate no explosive gases within this period.

IMPACT AND FIRE EXPOSURE—Exposure on all sides to severe fire (reaching 1700 degrees Fahr.) for one hour and while in a highly heated condition, capable of withstanding impact due to falling 30 feet in the clear, immediately followed by additional exposure in an inverted position on all sides, to severe fire (reaching 1700 degrees Fahr.) for one additional hour, without damage to the paper contents.

AGING—Aging will not result in any deterioration of fire-resisting or impact-resisting qualities, of either insulation or metal parts.

SAFE-CABINETS bearing the Inspected M. E. 2-Hour Exposure label also carry these additional recognized certificates of merit. Underwriters' Laboratories Inc., Class B. T-20 label.

Safe Manufacturers National Association "Fire Insulated Safe" Rating two-hour Exposure label.

Federal Specification AA-S-81 test requirements as conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

STANDARD LIGHT EXPOSURE SPECIFICATIONS FOR SAFE-CABINET LABORATORY LABELS

All safes bearing Inspected Safe L. E. 1-Hour labels have been carefully inspected by SAFE-CABINET Laboratory officials and such safes are effective in withstanding the following simulated fire conditions with an ample margin of safety.

FIRE EXPOSURE—Exposure on all sides to severe fire (reaching 1700 degrees Fahr.) for at least one hour before the inside temperature reached 300 degrees Fahr.

After this exposure to the fire test the safe must remain in the closed furnace through the "sweat out" or cooling period without the inside safe temperature exceeding 350 degrees Fahr.

EXPLOSION HAZARD—Safes bearing the L. E. label shall withstand exposure on all sides for ½-hour to a very quick hot fire up to 2000 degrees Fahr., and accumulate no explosive gases within this period.

IMPACT AND FIRE EXPOSURE—Exposure on all sides to severe fire (reaching 1550 degrees Fahr.) for one-half hour and while in a highly heated condition, capable of withstanding impact due to falling 30 feet in the clear, immediately followed by additional exposure in an inverted position on all sides, to severe fire (reaching 1550 degrees Fahr.) for one additional half-hour, without damage to the paper contents.

AGING—Aging will not result in any deterioration of fire-resisting or impact-resisting qualities, of either insulation or metal parts.

SAFE-CABINETS bearing the Inspected L. E. 1-Hour Exposure label also carry these additional recognized certificates of merit.

Underwriters' Laboratories Inc., Class C. label.

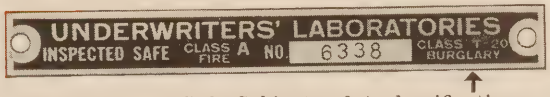
Safe Manufacturers National Association "Fire Insulated Safe" Rating 1-Hour Exposure label.

Federal Specification AA-S-81 test requirements as conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

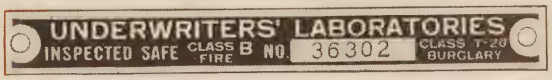
Applied to Severe Exposure Safe-Cabinets.

Applied to Medium Exposure Safe-Cabinets.

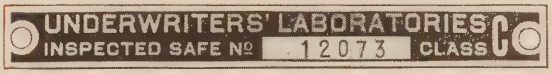
Applied to Light Exposure Safe-Cabinets.



Applied to all Safe-Cabinets of A classification.

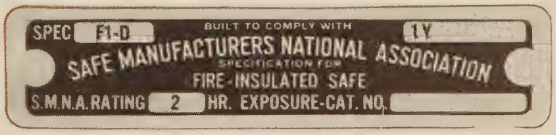


Applied to all Safe-Cabinets of B classification.

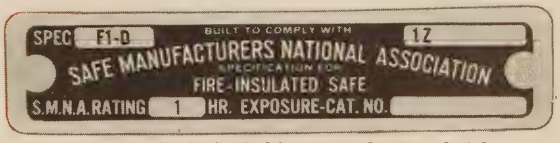


Applied to all Safe-Cabinets of C classification.

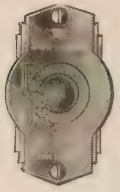
Applied to all Safe-Cabinet products of 4-hour classification.



Applied to all Safe-Cabinet products of 2-hour classification.



Applied to all Safe-Cabinet products of 1-hour classification.



How 2,597 Safes Battled Heat

The surest of all guides to safe performance — what safes actually did in office fires.

The Safe Manufacturing Industry's Record

This executive of Whitewater, Wis., finds white, undamaged papers in the SAFE-CABINET recovered from the fire which destroyed his offices.

It is a natural question—will a safe-container react in an actual office fire in the same way it responds to a laboratory furnace test? SAFE-CABINET technicians are continually asking it. On 2597 occasions their findings have been checked. This is the number of times that field inspectors have examined the condition of record containers which have gone through fire. Their reports have proven invaluable supplements to our standard laboratory data. Rigorous as our tests unquestionably are, it is gratifying to have this additional confirmation in the interest of safety. We are always alert to fire experiences that involve records and use the information they provide continually.

LOSS RATIO TABLE ON RECORD CONTAINERS AND DEVICES

RATED ¾ HOUR OR MORE

Description or Classification of Product	Fire Experience	
DESIGNED FOR SEVERE FIRE CONDITIONS		
4-Hour or Class "A" Safes—Safes bearing the S.M.N.A. 4-hour label and/or Underwriters' Laboratories' Class "A" label; or Manufacturer's certification of compliance with Federal Specifications AA-S-81 for 4-hour fire protection.	Records Destroyed.....	5.4%
6-and 4-Hour Insulated Vault Doors—Doors bearing the S.M.N.A. 6 or 4-hour label and/or Underwriters' Laboratories' 6 or 4-Hour Vault Door label.	**Records Preserved....**	**94.6%**
DESIGNED FOR MODERATE FIRE CONDITIONS		
2-Hour or Class "B" Safes and other 2-Hour Record Containers—Containers bearing the S.M.N.A. 2-hour label and/or Underwriters' Laboratories' Class "B" label; or Manufacturer's certification of compliance with Federal Specifications AA-S-81 for 2-hour fire protection.	Records Destroyed.....	19.5%
2-Hour Insulated Vault Doors—Doors bearing the S.M.N.A. 2-hour label and/or Underwriters' Laboratories 2-hour Vault Door label.	**Records Preserved....**	**80.5%**
DESIGNED FOR LIGHT FIRE CONDITIONS		
1-Hour or Class "C" Safes and other 1-Hour Record Containers—Containers bearing the S.M.N.A. 1-hour label and/or Underwriters' Laboratories' Class "C" label; or Manufacturer's certification of compliance with Federal Specifications AA-S-81 for 1-hour fire protection.	Records Destroyed.....	33.9%
1-Hour Insulated File—Storage Room (Record-Room) Doors—Doors bearing the S.M.N.A. 1-hour label and/or Underwriters' Laboratories' 1-hour Record Room Door label.	**Records Preserved....**	**66.1%**
NOT SUITABLE FOR FIRE PROTECTION OF VALUABLE RECORDS OR DOCUMENTS	Records Destroyed.....	65.3%
Insulated Cabinets (Safe Type)—Containers bearing the S.M.N.A. ¾-hour label and/or Underwriters' Laboratories' Insulated Cabinet label.	**Records Preserved....**	**34.7%**

The fire record closely follows the performance expectancy. Safes did what they promised to do.

Experience Becomes a Guide

Of Safe Performance in Actual Office Fires

These tables show the results of actual exposure arranged according to the class of container subjected to fire. It follows, therefore, that when loss occurred, the containers which failed were unsuited to the conditions prevailing at the site of a blaze. They may have been obsolete. They may have been insufficiently insulated in terms of the risk. They may have been previously subjected to heat or burglary without restoration of their original fire protective values. All sorts of products were examined, and all sorts of fires were involved. But the conclusion is evident — performance accords closely with predicted fire resistive ability. It pays to know what you use for valuable business documents.

This "safe," after a fire in Johnstown, Pa., delivered only useless rubbish. It was too lightly insulated.

FIRE RECORD ON RECORD CONTAINERS AND DEVICES RATED LESS THAN ¾-HOUR OR WHOSE RATING IS UNCERTAIN

The fire record shows that (except under the most favorable fire conditions recognized by the Regulations of the National Fire Protection Association) fires which spread beyond the incipient stage grow to such severity that record containers and devices having a fire exposure rating of less than ¾-hour, or an uncertain rating, do not give reasonable assurance that their combustible contents will be preserved and hence it is poor business policy to consider such containers and devices as fire protection for such records, documents, and/or merchandise as are of *high value,* or *irreplaceable,* or *indispensable* in proving a loss, or otherwise *vitally essential* to the conduct of the business.

Record containers and devices coming within the foregoing category—insulated and non-insulated—with or without S.M.N.A. or Underwriters' labels—include the following:

Description of Product	Fire Experience
"Old Line," "Iron" or "Cast Iron" and "Light Weight" Safes—2 to 6-inch wall thickness—built before scientific testing facilities were available for predetermining fire protection value.	Uncertain (*) (½ to two hours)—the exact protection value of a given container in this class being unpredictable.
Cabinets and other Containers with multiple air space or solid insulation ½ to 1" in thickness.	10 to 20 minutes (*).
Insulated Containers or Doors bearing S.M.N.A. or Underwriters' Laboratories ½-hour label.	½ hour.
Asbestos-Lined and Non-Insulated Safes.	About 5 to 10 minutes.
Steel Plate Vault Doors WITH vestibule and inner doors. Steel Plate Vault Doors WITHOUT inner doors.	½ hour (†). Less than ½ hour (about 10 minutes) (†).

*Rating accorded by Committee on Protection of Records of the National Fire Protection Association and other unbiased authorities.

†Rating accorded by tests by Underwriters' Laboratories described in Vol. 19 No. 1 of the "Quarterly" of the National Fire Protection Association.

Protection at Point of Use

A vault is part of the building it occupies, must stand or fall with the building.

The Principle of SAFE-CABINET Record Protection

The essential purpose of Remington Rand's SAFE-CABINET products is the protection of their contents on the day that fire strikes. Of almost equal importance is their daily utilization as efficient office tools. Remington Rand has made the SAFE-CABINET just as efficient a working appliance as it is a resistant of severe temperatures. It brings protection to the point of use, makes it available there 24 hours a day.

Contrast this principle with the protection afforded by a vault. No two vaults are built exactly alike, and their heat resistance is neither tested nor certified. Much of the interior capacity of a vault is wasted. It is anchored to one spot, often far from workers who depend on the records it holds, always immovable when changes of location are made. And a vault is open to any person who wishes to enter and inspect the contents.

Certified safety

These are the ruins of building and records that resulted when the Bank Block, Middletown, Conn., burned.

Disaster in five minutes

Ashes, not assets

A combination of the functions of record protection and efficient working tools.

The Checking Points of a Safe's Efficiency

At this point, then, it is well to ask yourself the following questions about your present record housing:

"Will it protect my records against fire?" *The SAFE-CABINET gives proven, certified, permanent resistance to heat. It successfully withstands the most gruelling furnace tests ever developed.*

"Is protection accessible to all workers, particularly if fire should break out?" *The SAFE-CABINET provides accessible record protection for any office, department or worker. No time is wasted carrying records to distant vaults.*

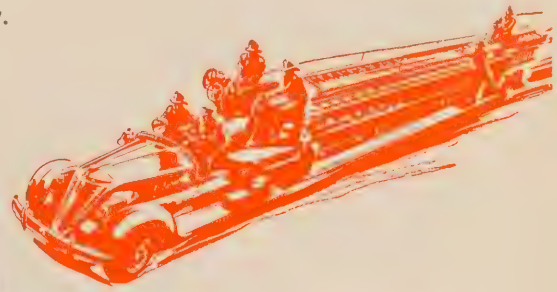
"Can it be moved about easily to suit office rearrangement and efficiency?" *The SAFE-CABINET can be moved about as efficiency requires. Low in weight, it can be carried on elevators and does not strain floors.*

"Does it provide maximum filing capacity for the space occupied?" *The SAFE-CABINET has large interior capacity and 100% of it can be used for records. It has a maximum capacity for the number of cubic feet occupied.*

"Is it equipped with modern filing devices?" *The SAFE-CABINET offers filing devices for every form of business record. Sections can be removed or rearranged. Records may be properly filed, properly used and promptly found.*

"Does it provide privacy against inquisitive employees?" *SAFE-CABINET lockers protect private records from prying eyes. Separate units of record protection insure departmental responsibility.*

The proper place for obsolete safes



When the H. W. Johns Manville Company of New York installed new SAFE-CABINETS, it had its obsolete equipment hauled to a dump instead of selling it to a less informed buyer. This fine organization did not care to share responsibility for another's possible loss.

Safety Must be Permanent

When free moisture evaporated the old type safe lost all its protective ability.

Why SAFE-CABINET Insulation is Free from Moisture

NO FREE WATER

SAFE-CABINET insulation formulas are subject to close control. The ingredients are mixed by machines equipped with extremely delicate weighing devices. Then begins a long hydration process to establish a high, permanent, crystaline water content. We allow no more than one half of one percent of free moisture in our insulation. Our drying ovens have great capacity, and were erected at a cost of $150,000. They contribute much to SAFE-CABINET efficiency.

Dry insulation cannot evaporate

CONSTANT INSPECTION

Constant inspection during the mixing process prevents hidden cracks, voids and pockets, which might be disastrous at the time of fire. Electric galvanometers permit close control of the duration of drying. Hydration continues until instruments reveal a proportion of free moisture below one half of one percent. This process takes considerable time. But it is worth the investment, for upon its efficiency depends the permanence of SAFE-CABINET effectiveness.

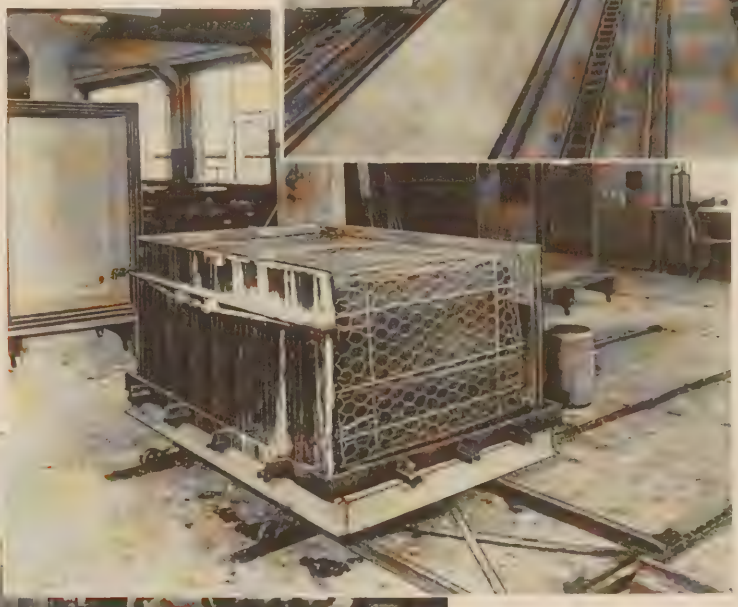
The monolith is the basis of the strength of the world's strongest safe.

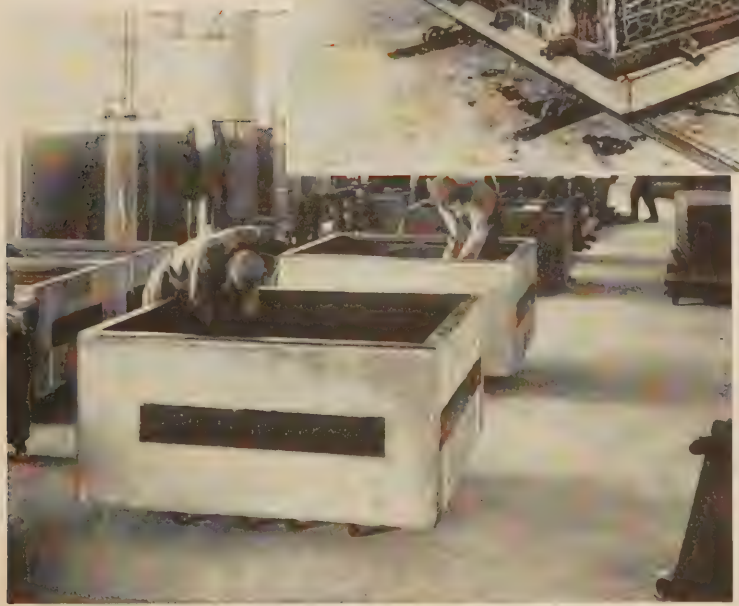
Strength Must be Inbuilt

Why SAFE-CABINETS Withstand Shocks and Falls

MONOLITHIC DESIGN

The SAFE-CABINET'S structural strength is not at all dependent upon the steel of which the shell is made. Its ability to withstand shocks and falls comes from the monolithic principle of safe construction. SAFE-CABINET insulation is a one-piece, precast, oven-dried monolith. Reinforcing members are embedded within the casts — in much the same way that fireproof buildings are constructed. The shell or frame exists largely for the sake of appearance.





Reinforcement beyond reach of heat

NO EXPLOSIONS

Many safes tend to explode if suddenly subjected to severe temperature. Such accidents are caused by the seepage of hydrogen into the interior. They are prevented in SAFE-CABINETS by anti-explosion compounds which reduce hydrogen to a harmless, inert gas. This quality is also subject to a constant test in our laboratory. As a consequence, ability to prevent explosions is a part of the certification Remington Rand gives SAFE-CABINETS.

Openings Must be Sealed

Rigid manufacturing standards are established and scrupulously maintained.

Why SAFE-CABINET Doors Close Against Fire

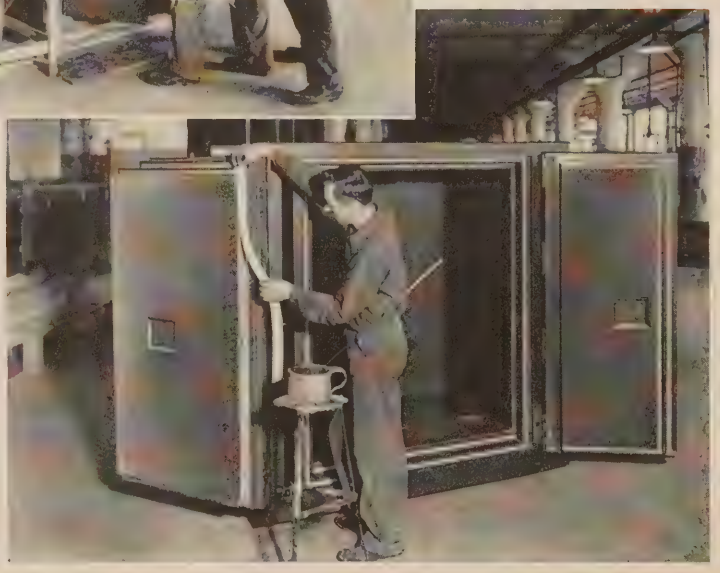
DOOR ASSEMBLY

Many early safes are "wide open" to fire. There is considerable space between door and frame, provided because metal expands with heat. Coins placed on the "step" are often undisturbed when the door closes. SAFE-CABINET doors are designed to eliminate this danger source. Each door is hung individually in accordance with Underwriters' Laboratories' specifications. Bolt holes are drilled *after* the door has been put in its place.

No admittance to destructive heat

GASKETING

The tongues and grooves of SAFE-CABINET door and frame contours are individually gasketed with asbestos, this operation also conforming to the rigid specifications of the Underwriters' Laboratories. Even the seemingly slight variations appearing in the thickness of metal are compensated for. Strips are added and inspected, added and inspected, until the fit is tight. The result is a sealing against heat that adds an important safety element.



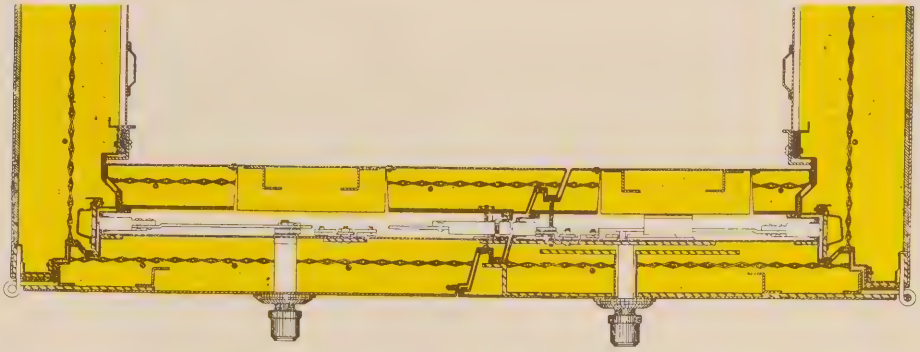
The finest engineering staff in the office appliance industry is responsible for Safe-Cabinet.

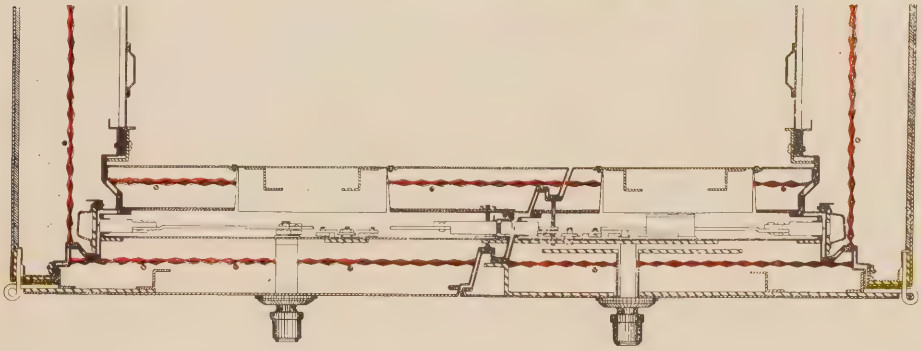
The Result of Long Experience

Some Plus Points of SAFE-CABINET Construction

INSULATION

The SAFE-CABINET insulation is an exclusive pre-cast, oven dried monolith. It is built and inspected before the outer shell is added. Our laboratory requires that it possess tensile strength of 200 lbs. per sq. in., compressive strength of 1000 lbs. per sq. in.



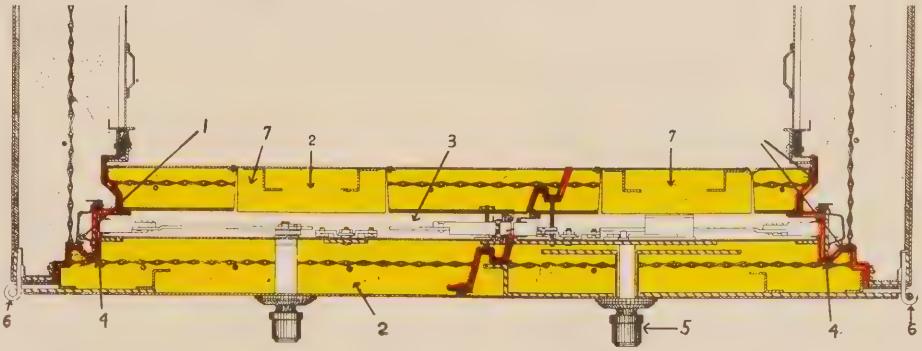


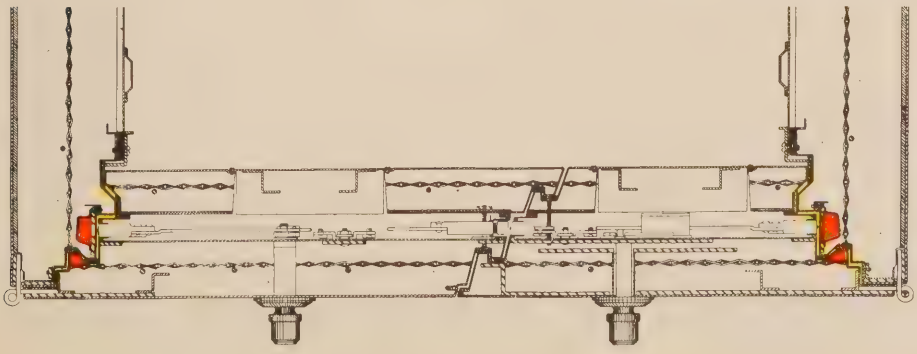
REINFORCEMENT

Steel rods, are embedded vertically and horizontally in the insulation. As an extra precaution they are interlaced with a steel mesh. Further strength is given the front corners by a 2″ L-form running from top to bottom.

DOORS

Tongues and grooves impede the path of heat. The SAFE-CABINET door has only one spindle on which the combination dial and handle operate. Insulation blocks behind the combination and throw bolts are full thickness of the contour.





JAMBS

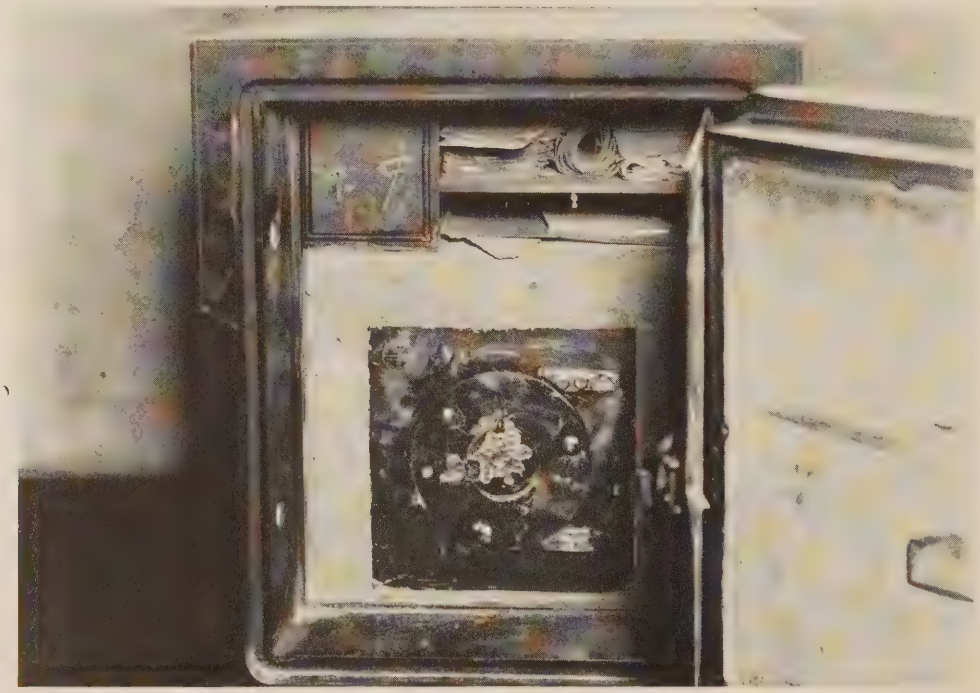
SAFE-CABINET door jambs are made of pressed steel. They are formed into double interlocking tongues and grooves, which end in the insulation. This construction eliminates dependence upon the hinges for support during fire.

Lower Your Insurance Rates

The first thought for your records should be security. Safe-Cabinet makes security a fact.

Why Old Type Safes Invite Robbery

These are times when records may prove tempting booty for thieves



Pictured above is a comparison of both the old and new type burglary protection. This iron safe in the Rialto Theatre at Boone, Iowa, was an easy victim for the burglars who succeeded in opening it. However the SAFE-CABINET Burglary Chest which it contained, resisted all efforts to remove its contents.

NO BURGLARY PROTECTION

Iron or "old line" obsolete type safes or lightweight cabinet type safes built prior to 1917, offer relatively little resistance to the attacks of thieves.

Almost daily, newspapers print accounts of successful burglarious attacks with heavy subsequent losses to owners.

The most common method of attack on these types of safes is to knock off or pull off the lock spindle or to drive it into the inside. This plan readily admits a burglar to the interior.

Older safes are also very easily blown. "Souping" the safe with nitroglycerine, which runs along the step-cut door jambs, makes entry easy.

Safes of this period carry the Burglary Insurance, Underwriters' Class B Mercantile rate, which is the maximum rate given them.

Records are often as valuable as currency, and deserve equal protection.

Effective Burglary Protection

How the SAFE-CABINET Defeats the Lawless

"The toughest job I ever tackled" says Locksmith . . . Resisting the efforts of safe-crackers, this SAFE-CABINET No. 4019-B at the Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., Sioux City, Iowa, also resisted the efforts of the Locksmith called to open it after the combination had been knocked off by the would-be burglars.

BURGLARY PROTECTION

2 and 4-hour SAFE-CABINETS bear the Underwriters' Laboratories' Burglary Class T-20 label affording an owner a 20% reduction from the Mercantile Class B burglary insurance rates!

The combination, lock and handle are combined into one unit. The lock operates through an offset spindle. Driving the spindle does not affect the locking mechanism. The entire door front is reinforced with a heavy steel plate, backed by a drill-proof plate over vital combination parts. Alternate soft and hard plates tend to break drills.

On double door safes, the left hand door is equipped with a false combination—used for the purpose of harmony in design—this feature often leads the average burglar to think that the SAFE-CABINET has two combinations, thus making it twice as difficult to enter.

Even the best efforts of experienced thugs could not effect entry into this SAFE-CABINET.

Modern - Unusual - Perfect Taste

The $40,000,000 Baltimore fire was due to a smoker's carelessness.

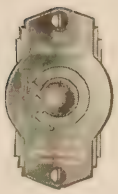
Reflecting Newer Thinking in Product Finish and Design

The finish that is applied to a Safe-Cabinet cannot properly be said to contribute substantially to its ability to protect the contents from an attack of fire. But it does add materially to the attractiveness of any office in which a Safe-Cabinet is placed. There is always an element of impressive dignity in the appearance of a Safe-Cabinet and the excellence of its finish is largely responsible for this result.

The usual finish is *Gray-Rite.* This is a color which blends well with any surroundings, is unobtrusive and is very easily cleaned. This new distinctive finish brings light and beauty to private offices and general work space . . . has altered previous ideas on the extent to which offices can be made cheerful, attractive and efficient. The change from the dark, unfriendly office equipment colors of the past to modern "GRAY-RITE" is gratifying to office employees and visitors alike.

The $5,000,000 Berkeley fire originated in some burning brush.

Attractive - Practical - Different

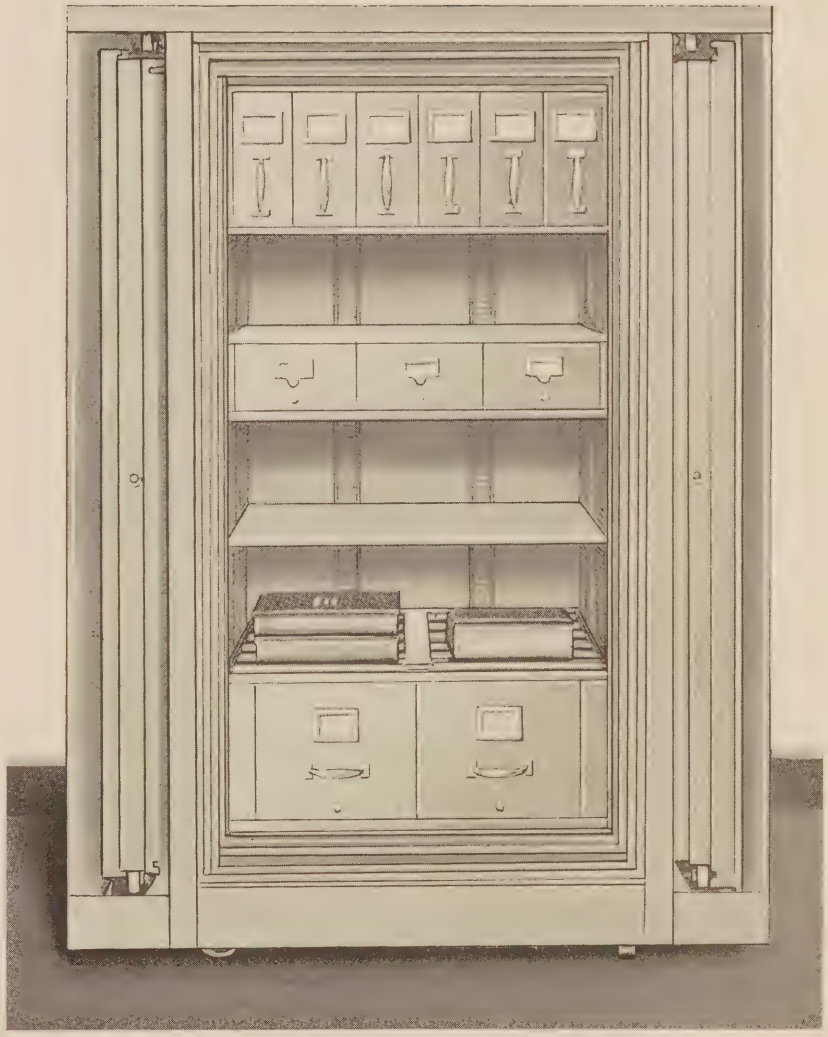


For the World's Safest Safes

GRAY-RITE is not merely a pleasingly decorative gray—it's a special chameleon-like finish developed through long research, that actually reflects, and blends with, other colors surrounding. Put it next to green, and it takes on a greenish tone. Put it next to mahogany, brown or any other color, and it changes tone accordingly. "GRAY-RITE" not only harmonizes with the color of your present equipment but enhances its appearance.

"GRAY-RITE" offers amazing resistance to scratches, scuffs and cleansing alkalies; won't chip, peel or discolor. It's a durable, lifetime finish.

Standard also are grained walnut and mahogany finishes. Our reproduction processes make these finishes an almost perfect counterfeit of natural woods. From a slight distance it is difficult to tell without tapping the surface of the Safe-Cabinet whether or not it is actually made of steel.



Recent SAFE-CABINET Installations

Plan now for the actions you must take on the morning after your office has suffered fire.

The World's Safest Safes Have Made These Firms Ready for Fire's Coming

Right: The Lorenz Publishing Company, Dayton, Ohio provides SAFE-CABINET Protection for Addressograph plates.

Below: The Safe Deposit Department of the First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wisc.

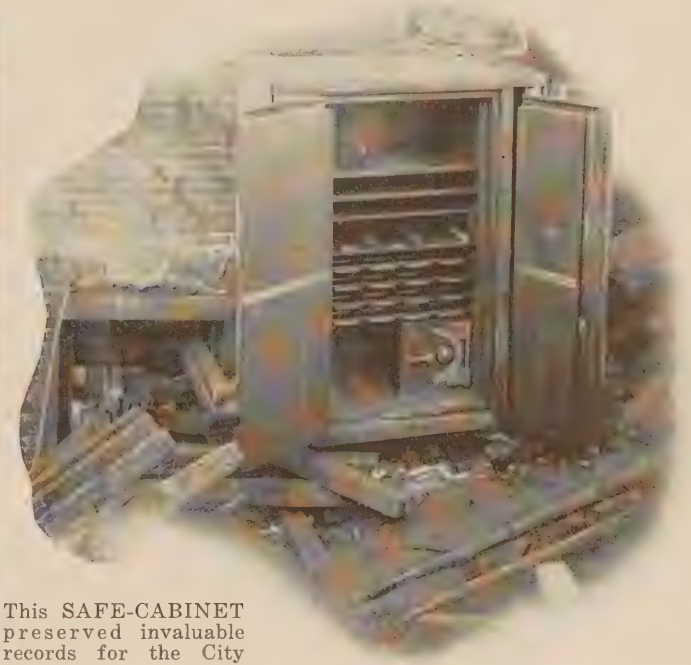
Right: SAFE-CABINET of the Reading Company, New York suitable to protect vital legal size papers.

The first purpose of safe-equipment is to protect its contents on the day that fire strikes.

Tested in Actual Office Fires

Fire Found These Firms Prepared

These crisp, white records came through the fire which destroyed the Masonic Temple, Troy, N. Y.



This SAFE-CABINET preserved invaluable records for the City Treasurer, Redlands, Cal.

This SAFE-CABINET protected very valuable records for the Protected Home Circle, Sharon, Pa.

This 4-hour SAFE-CABINET lay in hot embers for two days after the fire of the Pyles Lumber Company, Upper Marlboro, Md.

Extra Security for Your Records

Every property owner is always at the risk of his neighbor's carelessness.

Only the SAFE-CABINET has these Safety Features

1—Handsome appearance. Special finishes styled in keeping with modern office equipment. New sizes with increased capacities.

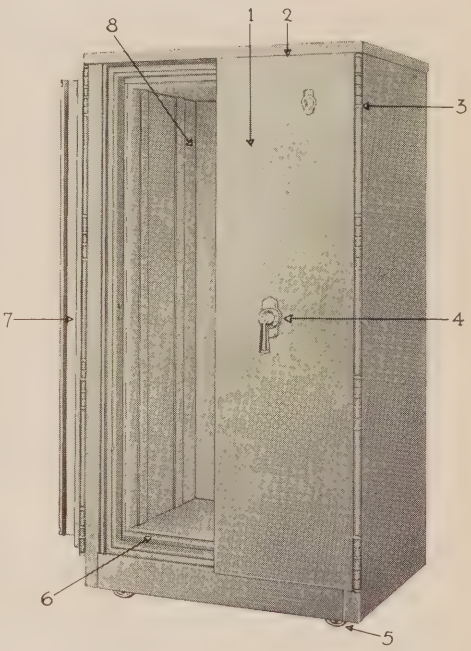
2—Overlapping door. Door edges overlap safe jamb, increasing heat resistance and eliminating direct radiation in the door crack.

3—Semi-concealed hinge, operating on ball bearings and eliminating ugly appearance of strap hinge now used on many safes.

4—Combined combination lock and handle finished in polished chromium with ebony black handle. Lock operates through off-set spindle. Entire front of door reinforced with heavy steel plate, backed by drill-proof plate over vital parts, affording more security against burglarious attack and increasing heat resistance because doors are pierced for only one spindle.

5—Apron conceals new swivel casters, operating on roller bearings.

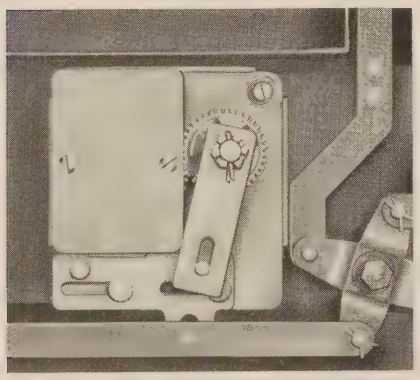
6—Complete insulating of inner steel walls from outer steel walls by conduction stops, eliminating direct conduction of heat from the outer steel walls to the inner steel walls.



7—Automatic Throw Bolts, which operate automatically when the doors are closed. These four bolts, used in addition to interlocking tongues, eliminate danger of a safe's opening if exposed to a fall during a fire, whether locked or not.

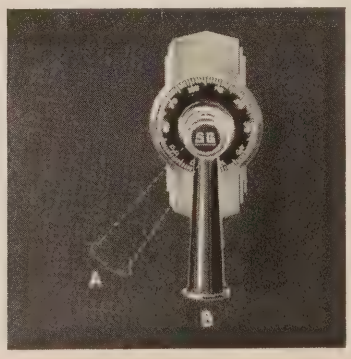
8—Time tested, patented, pre-dried, monolithic insulation with built-in reinforcement.

THE AUTOMATIC THROW BOLT



Another advantage of this device is that when the doors are open the combination cannot be accidentally turned or the Throw Bolts operated. Nor does the handle need to be turned to operate the Throw Bolts when closing the doors.

The Automatic Throw Bolt is an exclusive, extra safety feature common to all 4-hour Severe and 2-hour Medium Exposure Model SAFE-CABINETS. When the doors are closed, the Throw Bolts automatically lock the safe. When the doors are open, the bolts remain in recessed position, thus preventing the bolts from striking against the door jamb in case the door is closed.

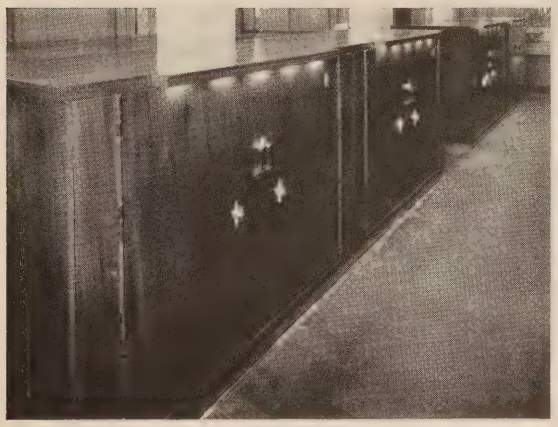


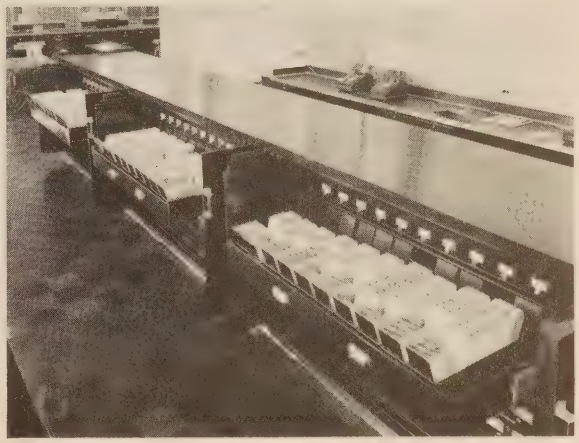
Ready for fire

Though a safe may be massive, it need not waste high priced floor space.

25% Less Floor Space

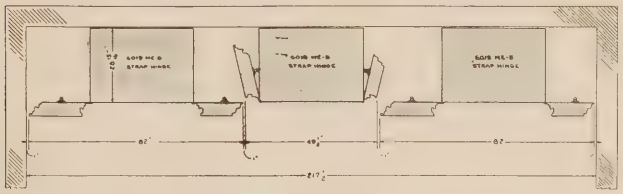
The Space Economy of Slide-In Doors

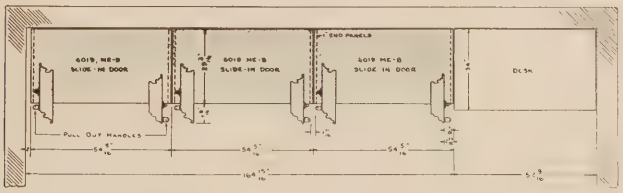




Two views highlighting the batteries of SAFE-CABINET Slide-in Door Ledger Desk-Safes which give four-hour "point of use" protection to important savings department records at the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, New York (above) and United States National Bank, Portland, Oregon (left).

An attractive feature of the SAFE-CABINET is the Slide-in Door which is available on nearly all models bearing "A" and "B" labels. Slide-in Doors are doors which slide into recesses at the sides of the safes. Although the doors are heavily insulated, their opening and closing mechanism is operated with ease. The Slide-in Door feature enables SAFE-CABINETS to be placed snugly in corners or in solid batteries with their sides touching. There is no clashing of door against door nor obstruction of aisles. Slide-in Door, SAFE-CABINETS are designed for offices where floor congestion demands greater economy of valuable floor and aisle space.





The economy of the Slide-in Door is shown in the illustration above. A saving of 25% in costly floor space is secured by elimination of waste space, formerly required by swinging safe doors. Especially where a battery of safes is used, the economy of the Slide-in Door is considerable where floor space costs several dollars a square foot.

Not alone does the Slide-in Door provide economies in floor space but it also permits a more practical arrangement. Safes should be placed where they can be most efficiently and conveniently used, and when equipped with Slide-in Doors, they have filing cabinet utility.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Overall depth includes extension of hardware at front. The overall height includes casters.

When ordering crowns for Slide-in Door SAFE-CABINETS, do not fail to specify whether the crown is to be used with or without end panels. They are not interchangeable.

Some Slide-in Door SAFE-CABINETS are not of sufficient overall depth to allow front of doors when in full open position to come flush with front of SAFE-CABINET. They project slightly to the front. When doors are made to extend to the rear, the projection to the rear is one inch more than for front projection. This cannot be done on the No. 3120-B model. Pull-out Handles must be omitted when projection is made to the rear of the SAFE-CABINET.

Ordering Slide-in Door SAFE-CABINETS shipped without casters is done at your own risk, because they are exceedingly hard to handle and inexperienced haulers may damage the Slide-in Door mechanism. If casters are to be removed after installation, do not fail to specify, so the factory can properly equip the bottom of the Slide-in Door SAFE-CABINET to sit flat on the floor.

IMPORTANT — Be sure that openings in building are the proper size to pass safe when delivered.

Severe Exposure Models

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory SE
Underwriters' Label . . A-T-20
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 4 Hours

Four Hours of Security from Extreme Heat

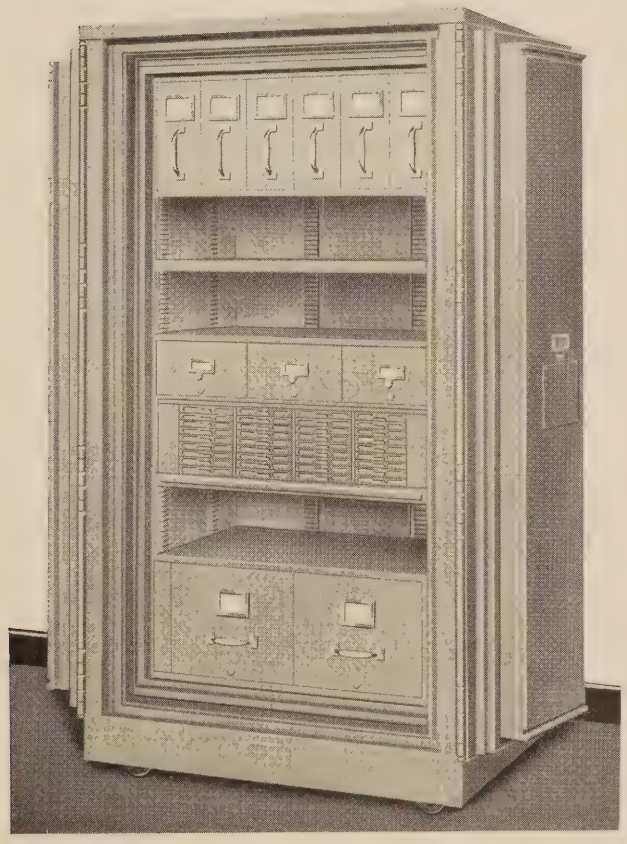
No. 6025 S.E.A.

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory SE
Underwriters' Label . . A-T-20
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 4 Hours

The Highest Certification Ever Awarded a Safe

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
6025 S.E.A.	30	60	25½	41¾	75⅝	39$^{5}/_{32}$	26.56	2650	2900
6025 M.E.B.	30	60	25½	39½	73⅝	37$^{1}/_{32}$	26.56	2050	2300
6025 M.E.B. S.I.D.	30	60	25½	54$^{5}/_{16}$	74$^{7}/_{16}$	36½	26.56	2500	2900

No. 6019-S.E.A.—Closed



No. 6019-S.E.A.—Open

6019-A

Here is the most popular size safe in the wide SAFE-CABINET line and many business organizations have found this ideal for giving adequate record protection to their vital record assets.

A large selection of interior equipment is available to meet the needs of any business.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
6019 S.E.A.	30	60	19½	41¾	75⅝	33$^{5}/_{32}$	20.31	2450	2700
6019 M.E.B.	30	60	19½	39½	73⅝	31$^{1}/_{32}$	20.31	1825	2050
6019 M.E.B. S.I.D.	30	60	19½	54$^{5}/_{16}$	74$^{7}/_{16}$	30½	20.31	2275	2625

Severe Exposure Models

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory SE
Underwriters' Label . . A-T-20
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 4 Hours

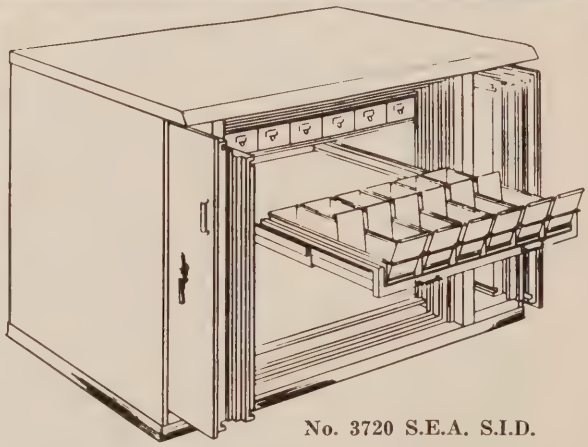
An Economical Plan for Installment Accounting

No. 3729 S.E.A. S.I.D.

So valuable are savings ledgers and signature cards that they deserve MAXIMUM protection, even in so-called "fireproof" buildings. The Low Height Ledger Desk SAFE-CABINET provides four hours of security for an almost unbelievable number of records.

Accounts are located so quickly in this SAFE-CABINET that users say "There is no waiting or interference whatsoever among tellers." Service to depositors is greatly speeded up. Active accounts are given accessibility on a sliding desk shelf. Dormant accounts may be double locked in the lower drawers. Additional provisions may be made for current withdrawal and deposit tickets and for journal sheets.

Savings banks first discovered the safety and convenience of this equipment. But building and loan associations and personal loan companies find it equally applicable. Installment merchants use it with profit. The premium collection and loan ledgers of life insurance companies are more



No. 3720 S.E.A. S.I.D.

efficiently maintained in the Low Height Ledger Desk SAFE-CABINET. Its efficiency is outstanding; its low cost per thousand accounts is surprising.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
3729 S.E.A. S.I.D.	58 3/16	37	29 1/2	86 3/4	51	44 5/16	36.75	3707	4474
3720 S.E.A. S.I.D.	36 1/16	37	20 1/20	64 5/8	51	35 5/16	15.83	2780	3350

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory SE
Underwriters' Label . . A-T-20
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 4 Hours

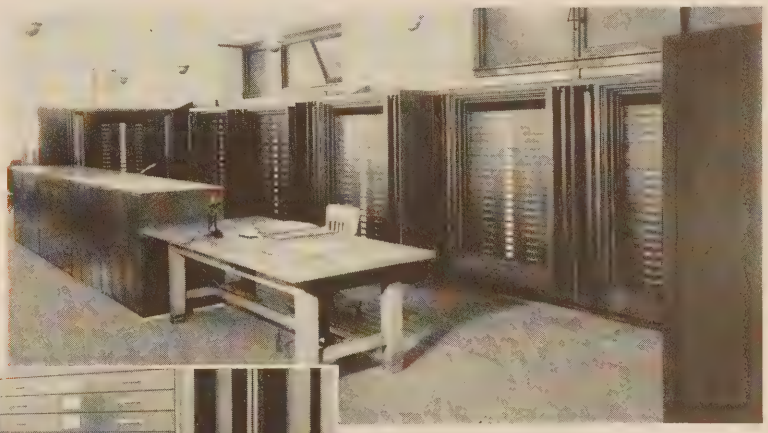
Protect Your Investment in Valuable Drawings

Espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, subversive activities; these are the dangers that threaten our safety in times of national emergency. But regardless of your experience there are basic measures which you can take to prevent damage to, or theft of specifications, plans, photographs, performance charts, blue prints, formulae, working models and confidential data. Though the unfriendly nation is interested in almost any scrap of information, these are the papers which tempt its agents most.

Not always will the spy be able to make his way into your organization. He may have to find men or women open to bribe, enticement, threat or indirect persuasion. He may not actually make off with the original documents, for somehow photographs or copies may be secured, somehow details may be memorized.

Just as you have established a Tool Crib to account for valuable jigs, dies, tools and gauges, so should you have a repository for the papers interesting to a possible enemy. Particularly, however, you will want to see to it that the cabinets which hold these documents provide measured security against both fire and theft. Such precautions may conceivably prevent incalculable losses to you in your business.

You will want to set up certain rules to govern the use of this material. Employees who have access to such papers should be properly authorized and identified. Their utilization should be recorded in complete detail. A rigid follow-up should be instituted to bring borrowed documents back to their usual place and to prevent retention beyond standard working hours.



Above—This impressive battery of 6028-A SAFE-CABINETS protects many thousand dollars worth of tracings for the Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

Left—Close-up of "Bell Tel's" Special map drawer interiors.

Medium Exposure Models

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory ME
Underwriters' Label . . B-T-20
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 2 Hours

Two Hours of Certified Record Protection

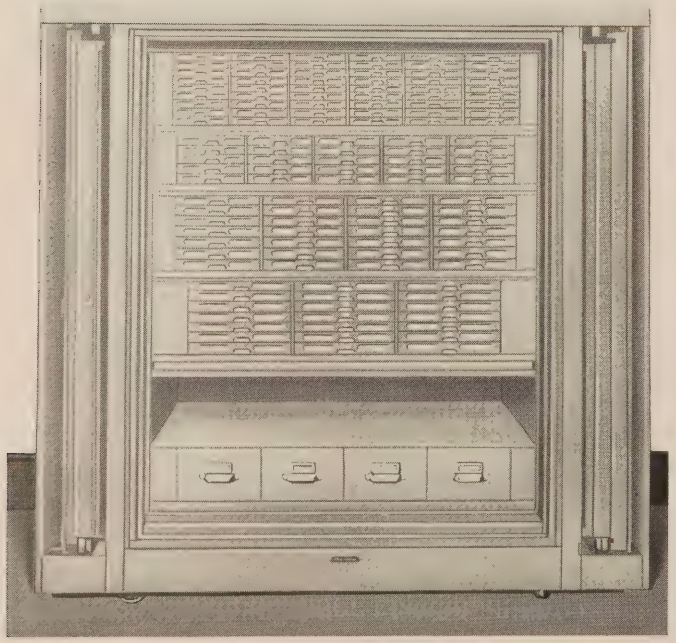
6028-M.E.B.

This model has an actual capacity of 41.75 cu. ft. —practically that of a small vault! Yet, because of its movability, it may be placed almost anywhere in the office, thus providing working conveniences and safety to valuable records at point of use. It is admirable equipment for protecting standard Kardex visible interiors and cabinets.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cu. Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
†6028 M.E.B.	42 3/16	60	28 1/2	51 11/16	73 5/8	40 1/32	41.75	2625	2925
†6028 M.E.B. S.I.D.	42 3/16	60	28 1/2	66 1/2	74 7/16	39 1/2	41.75	3075	3550

†2-hour medium exposure.

No. 6028-M.E.B. with Standard Door



No. 5230-M.E.B. with Slide-in Door

5230-M.E.B.

The No. 5230-B is most practical for housing ledger trays of both the Vertical Card Ledger and Kolect-A-Matic Ledger. Public Utilities use it for Kardex Customer History Records and Service Location Records. Many Department Stores have adapted this safe to protect Kardex Installment ledgers in conjunction with machine-posted records. Banks also use it to safeguard Kardex mortgage and trust department records. This safe has great capacity and is specially adapted to housing 30" Kardex interiors, thus increasing capacity 25%.

Many States now protect valuable permanent registration records in the 5230-B.

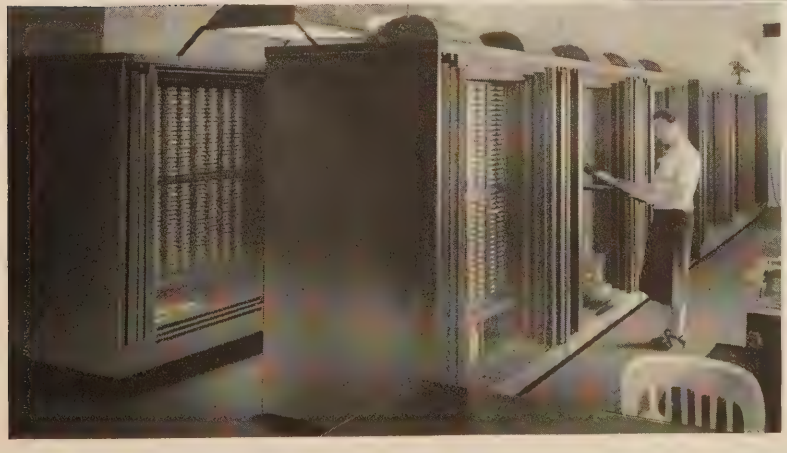
Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cu. Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
5230 M.E.B.	42 3/16	52	30 1/2	51 11/16	65 5/8	42 1/32	38.72	2625	2925
5230 M.E.B. S.I.D.	42 3/16	52	30 1/2	66 1/2	66 7/16	41 1/2	38.72	2900	3350

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory ME
Underwriters' Label . . B-T-20
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 2 Hours

Ideal Protection for Important Kardex Records

Right:
This battery of No. 6028 SAFE-CABINETS with Slide-in Doors was recently installed at John Morrel Co., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Above:
Rochester Gas & Electric Co., Rochester, N. Y. Four clerks handle all the detail required by the 120,000 customers listed in this Customer History Record.



Above:
Union Gas & Electric Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. This Customer's History Record combines the signaling and reference speed of Kardex visible equipment with SAFE-CABINET security.

Left:
The No. 6028 SAFE-CABINETS shown are used to protect the stock holding ledgers at the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Medium Exposure Models

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory ME
Underwriters' Label . . B-T-20
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 2 Hours

Repeatedly Proven Safe in Actual Fires

No. 6020-M.E.B.

6020-M.E.B.

SAFE-CABINET, No. 6020, slightly larger than the popular 6019, meets the added need for folded legal documents—and legal size papers, used in large numbers by Attorneys, Banks, Insurance Companies, Public Utilities and other organizations.

This model takes 2 legal size drawers—can carry 3 ledger trays placed on roller shelves, yet the depth of this unit allows it to go through ordinary office doors with ease.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
*6020 S.E.A.	36 1/16	60	20 1/2	47 13/16	75 5/8	34 5/32	25.66	2600	2900
†6020 M.E.B.	36 1/16	60	20 1/2	45 9/16	73 5/8	32 1/32	25.66	2100	2400
†6020 M.E.B. S.I.D.	36 1/16	60	20 1/2	60 3/8	74 7/16	31 1/2	25.66	2560	2950

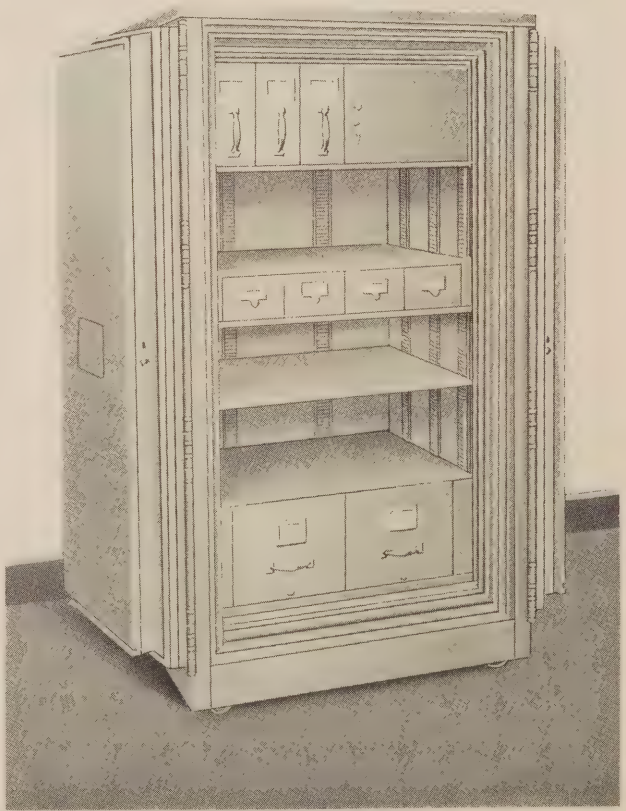
*4-hour severe exposure.
†2-hour medium exposure.

6019-M.E.B.

Here is a SAFE-CABINET somewhat narrower than the one illustrated at left. Its capacity is slightly less. But it is more adaptable for housing records demanding standard filing drawers—document, card index, etc. Book records may be accommodated on open shelves. A very wide assortment of interior fittings is available.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
*6019 S.E.A.	30	60	19 1/2	41 3/4	75 5/8	33 5/32	20.31	2400	2700
†6019 M.E.B.	30	60	19 1/2	39 1/2	73 5/8	31 1/32	20.31	1875	2050
†6019 M.E.B. S.I.D.	30	60	19 1/2	54 5/16	74 7/16	30 1/2	20.31	2275	2625

*4-hour severe exposure.
†2-hour medium exposure.



No. 6019-M.E.B.

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory ME
Underwriters' Label . . B-T-20
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 2 Hours

Among the Most Popular of all Safe-Cabinets

5219-M.E.B.

Here is the largest single door SAFE-CABINET in the entire line. It has been designed particularly for the exacting requirements of the business executive or the business of moderate size. A large range of safe interiors is available. While illustrated in a mahogany grain finish, it is also available in all standard finishes.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
*5219 S.E.A.	20	52	19½	32 5/32	67 5/8	33 5/32	11.73	1850	2100
*5219 S.E.A. S.I.D.	20	52	19½	40 7/32	68 7/16	32 5/8	11.73	2075	2275
†5219 M.E.B.	20	52	19½	30 11/32	65 5/8	31 1/32	11.73	1400	1550
†5219 M.E.B. S.I.D.	20	52	19½	37 13/32	66 7/16	30½	11.73	1650	1900

*4-hour severe exposure.
†2-hour medium exposure.

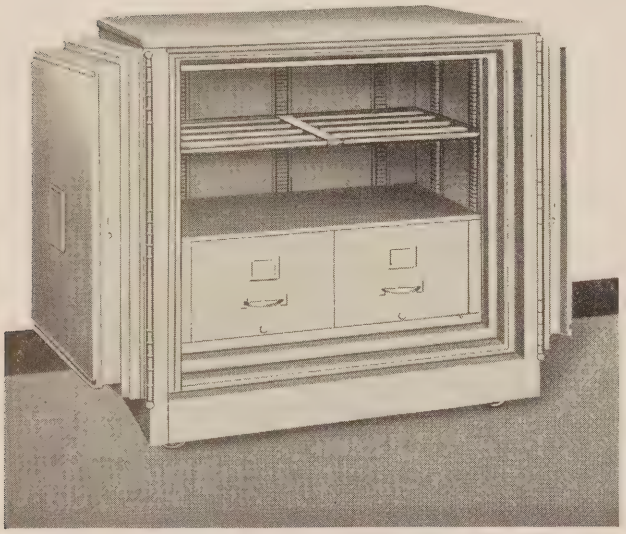
No. 5219-M.E.B.

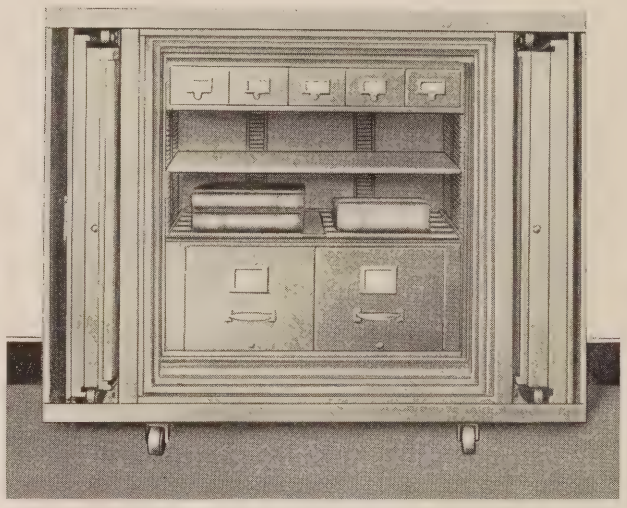
4019-M.E.B.

Medium Exposure Models

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory ME
Underwriters' Label . . B-T-20
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 2 Hours

Compact 2-Hour Security for Important Records





3120-M.E.B.

This SAFE-CABINET, No. 3120-M.E.B., low and wide in dimensions, is ideal for housing and protecting books having large size sheets and ledgers which may be arranged "three across." Two cap size drawers are also accommodated. This safe can conveniently fit most locations in an office, as its low height does not interfere with visibility or obstruct light.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
3120 M.E.B.	36 1/16	31	20 1/2	45 5/16	44 5/8	32 1/32	13.26	1450	1625
3120 M.E.B. S.I.D.	36 1/16	31	20 1/2	60 3/8	45 7/16	31 1/2	13.26	1700	2000

3119-M.E.B. with Slide-in Door only

The 3119-M.E.B. Model SAFE-CABINET enjoys wide popularity in small offices as its top may also serve as a counter. Large offices use it, too, because of its space conservation. It is standard with Slide-in Doors and is designed to intermember with counter-height SAFE-FILES and filing cabinets when its casters are removed. Linoleum tops can be furnished to further its service as a counter.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
3119 M.E.B. S.I.D.	30	30 3/8	19 1/2	54 5/16	** 40 11/16	31 3/32	10.28	1600	1800

**No Casters.

Medium Exposure Models

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory ME
Underwriters' Label . . B-T-20
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 2 Hours

Certified Safety for Active Ledgers

4628-M.E.B.

The 4628 M. E. B. Safe-Cabinet Model supplies the Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Calif. with a housing unit certified to protect their valuable Cycle Billing Ledgers from destruction by fire.

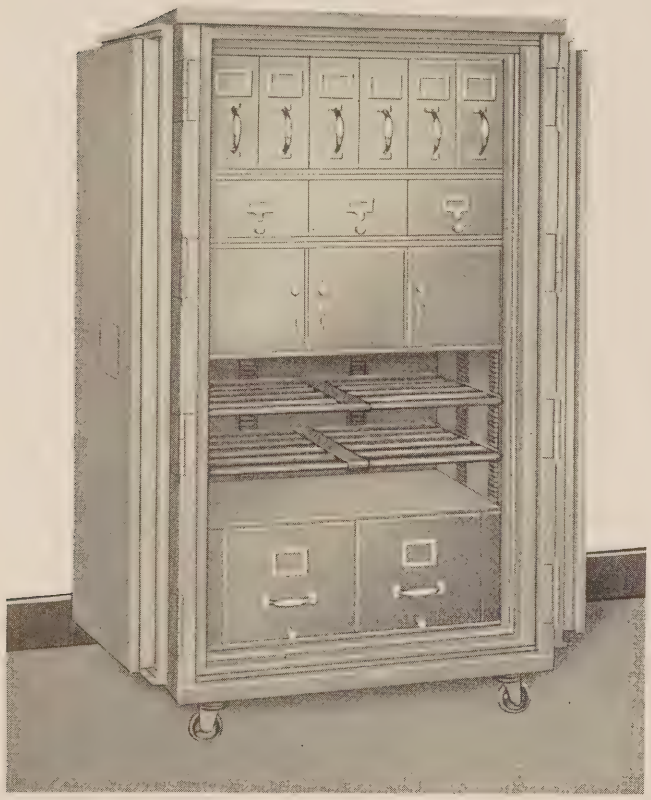
Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
4628 M.E.B.	56 ¾	46 ½	28 ½	66 ¼	60 ⅛	40 ½	43.52	2750	3000
4628 M.E.B. S.I.D.	56 ¾	46 ½	28 ½	81 1/16	60 15/16	39 ½		3100	3600

Convenience Accessibility Compactness and Protection at the Point of Action

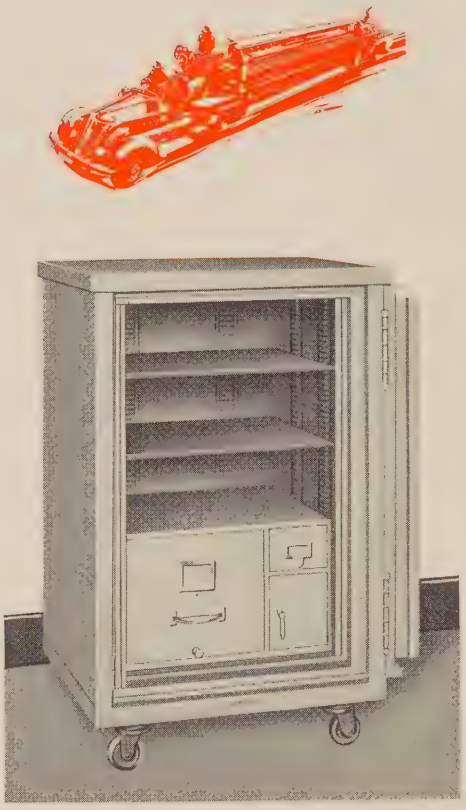
Light Exposure Models

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory LE
Underwriters' Label . . Class C
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 1 Hour

Widely Used for Safeguarding Valuable Records



No. 5719-L.E.C.



No. 3219-L.E.C.

5719-L.E.C.

The 5719-L.E.C. SAFE-CABINET is designed for the business having need of a large storage unit for voluminous records, and where the fire hazard conditions are light.

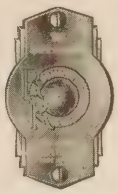
This model has many applications and is adaptable to a wide variety of interior equipment.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
5719 L.E.C.	30	57	19½	38	67⅝	28⅜	19.29	1270	1475

3219-L.E.C.

Model 3219-L.E.C. SAFE-CABINET is a small, compact safe widely used in offices and departments where space conditions warrant easy accessibility. It can be equipped with our standard interior sections. Its compact size permits easy portability and use alongside a desk or in homes for private papers and collections.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
3219 L.E.C.	20	32	19½	28	42⅝	28⅜	7.22	665	770



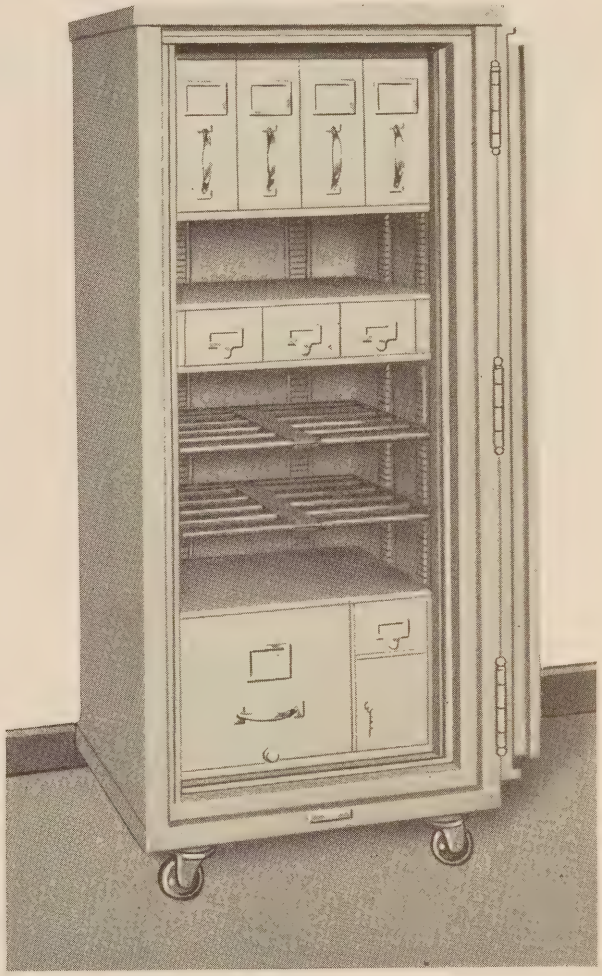
Safe-Cabinet Laboratory LE
Underwriters' Label . . Class C
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 1 Hour

Recommended Specially for Lower Hazards

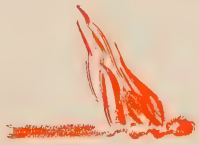
5219-L.E.C.

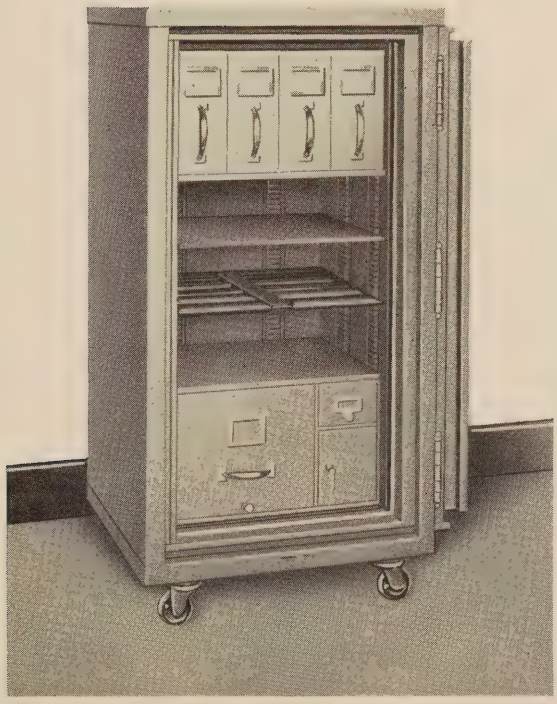
Here is a SAFE-CABINET, No. 5219-C, useful for light exposure hazards. It is low in weight and cost, and is much in demand by business executives who desire medium protection for their records. Though not wide, its height permits a wide assortment of interiors, including many Kardex sections with short slides, 18″ deep.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
5219 L.E.C.	20	52	19½	28	62⅝	28⅜	11.73	940	1120



No. 5219-L.E.C.





No. 4219-L.E.C.

4219-L.E.C.

The No. 4219-L.E.C. SAFE-CABINET, slightly over 4 feet in height, has proved popular with the small businesses and departments. It has less weight than most other models, and is recommended for use where fire hazards are light.

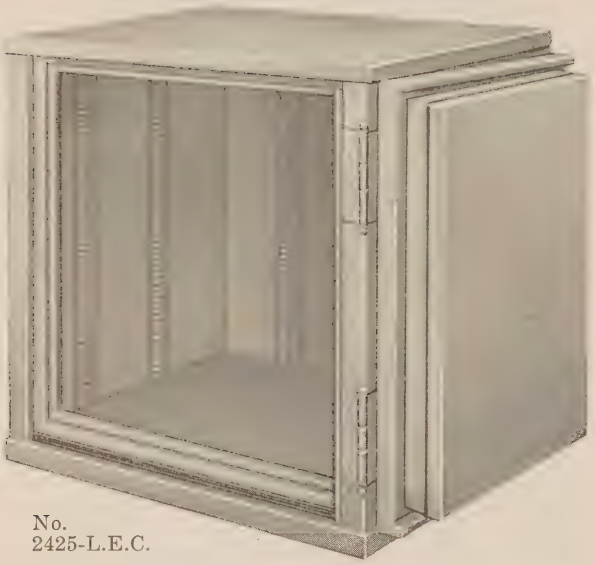
This model may be furnished from a wide variety of interior fittings to meet individual needs.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
4219 L.E.C.	20	42	19½	28	52⅝	28⅜	9.47	785	940

Light Exposure Models

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory LE
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 1 Hour

Adaptable to Many Important Uses



No.
2425-L.E.C.

2425-L.E.C. SAFE-CABINET

Does not bear Underwriters' Label

This new model was primarily designed as one of the pedestals in the Unit Plan SAFE-DESK.

This unit will take standard* 20" wide interiors but a false back is essential or the interior sections should be designed with a top and bottom shelf of sufficient depth to engage in the back adjustment strips because of the extra depth which this SAFE-CABINET provides.

There are many applications for this particular model because of its low height and extra depth.

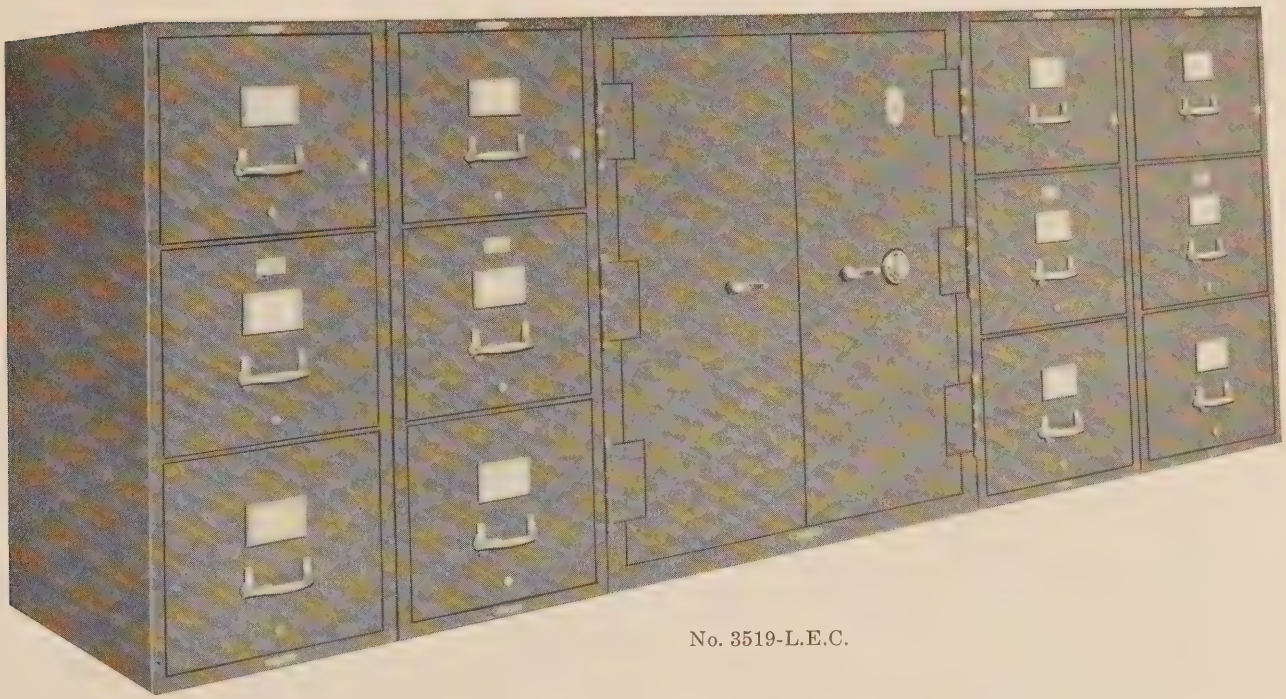
Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
2425 L.E.C.	20	24 5/8	25 7/8	27 1/8	30 11/16	34 1/4	7.37	675	780

*20" wide between adjustment strips.

Photo at right shows a SAFE-DESK made up of an 8122 SAFE-FILE "60" and a 2545 - L. E. C. SAFE-CABINET arranged expressly to accommodate several types of records in Cross-File Trays. The plan contributes materially to improved customer service and lowered clerical cost.

Safe-Cabinet Laboratory LE
Underwriters' Label . . Class C
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 1 Hour

The Counterheight Safe-Cabinet



No. 3519-L.E.C.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches					
	Inside			Outside Overall		
	W	H	D	W	H	D
3519 L.E.C.	30	34 5/8	19 1/2	38	45 1/4	29 3/4
Less Crown Hardware and Casters				37 3/8	40 11/16	28 1/2

This SAFE-CABINET in the Light Exposure, 1-hour grade — or the No. 3119-M.E.B., 2619-M.E.B. and 3120-M.E.B. SAFE-CABINETS in the Medium Exposure, 2-hour grade — may be built right into your office counter. Both are of the proper height to be used in combination with insulated 3-drawer SAFE-FILE 60's or with uninsulated Aristocrat III's; without a filler for 28″ deep files, with one for 30″ deep files.

This provision brings record protection right to the point of action where your staff deals with the general public. Counterheight cabinets and safes form an ideal service partition between lobby and office spaces.

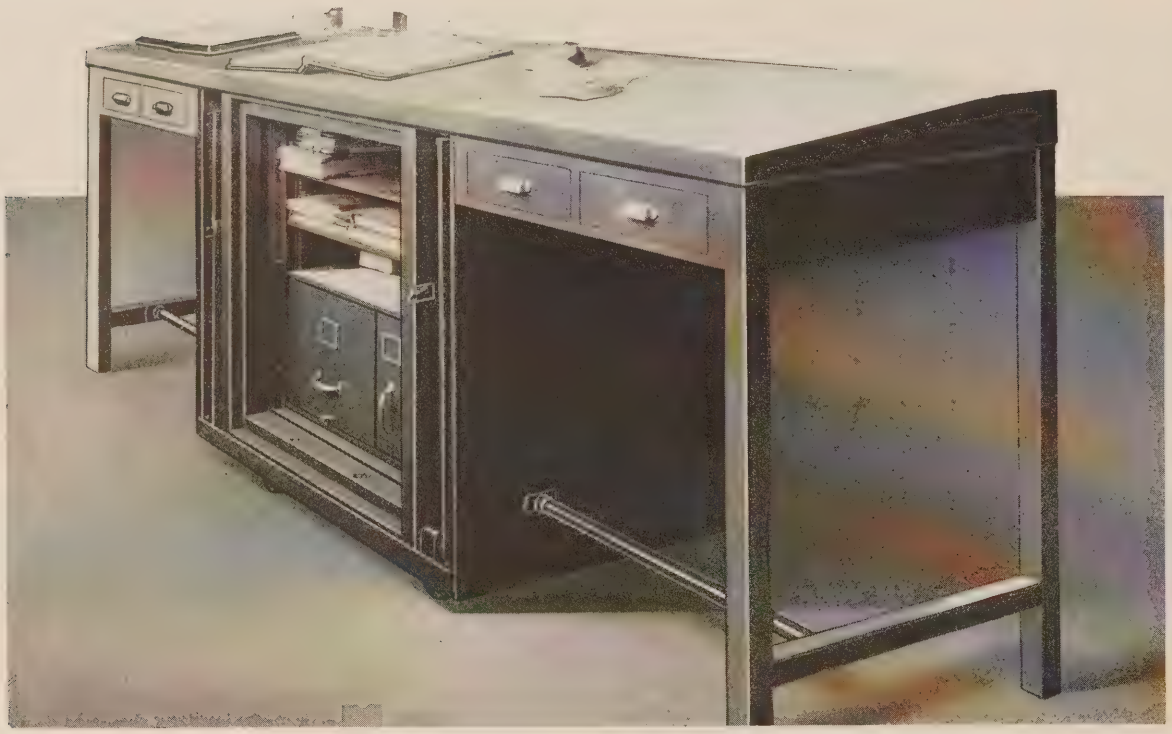
There are many practical applications of the counter idea. "Counterheights" set up excellent barriers between adjacent departments and executive offices. So employed, they do not shut off light or air and offer no appreciable impediment to central supervision of an office force.

Convenience
Accessibility
Compactness
and
Protection at
the Point of
Action

A Compact Working Arrangement

Don't let your business records contribute to the great American bonfire.

Combination Small Safe and Desk

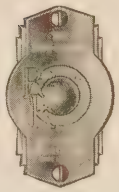


PROTECTION AT THE POINT OF RECORD USE

Necessarily, safes occupy space. Similarly, desks require their quotas of floor area. It is economical procedure, then, when provision is made to place BOTH a desk and a SAFE-CABINET in the SAME space. This saving is accomplished with a considerable gain in working efficiency.

Many SAFE-CABINETS are made in a height which permits superimposing a desk top above them, making provision for daytime storage of books, sloping work space, knee space at the front, a guard rail at the back and a foot rail beneath. When this is done, all records and books an office worker uses are located in the most convenient position that could be afforded them—right below the spot on which they go for reference and for entry. This brings protection to the records and permits most books to have 24-hour security, as only records in use need be out of the safe.

Sloping Desk Crowns are covered with linoleum. They may be made to fit any conditions you may specify up to a 10′ length, as many combinations or arrangements are feasible. We shall welcome the opportunity to submit proposals on this supplementing equipment already in use or proposed for new installation.



Safe-Cabinet Laboratory LE
Underwriters' Label . . Class C
Federal Specifications . AA-S-81
S.M.N.A. Label . . . 1 Hour

For the Small Business or Departmental Office

400-L.E.C.

The No. 400-L.E.C. Safe is offered to meet a widespread demand for a small, low priced safe suitable for small businesses, professional offices, homes and small offices which have few records that need protection. This is a single door safe. The insulation is dry and is monolithic in form. It bears the Underwriters' Laboratories Class "C" label.

The No. 400-L.E.C. Safe is certified to be effective in withstanding the following conditions:
1—Exposure to fire reaching 1700°F. for one hour, interior temperatures not to exceed 300°F.
2—Exposure to fire reaching 1550°F. for one-half hour followed by a 30-foot drop and reheating as before.

Catalog Number	Dimensions, Inches						Cubic Capacity	Weights Lbs.	
	Inside			Outside Overall					
	W	H	D	W	H	D		Net	Crated
400 L.E.C.	13	19	15 1/2	20 1/16	30 15/16	23 7/8	2.22	362	370

Overall dimensions include hardware, hinges and casters.

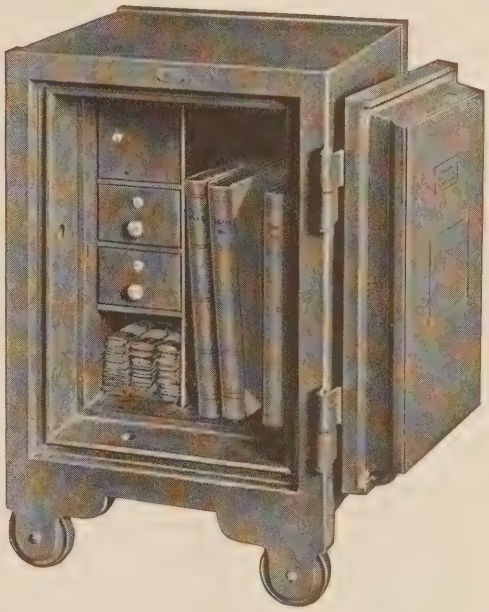
LOCK
A Yale, three tumbler combination lock, with white numerals on a black dial. The lock ring is nickel plated. Door is locked with three locking bolts.

INTERIOR EQUIPMENT
The interior equipment is of steel, is not adjustable and consists of the following:
One locker 5 1/2" wide, 5 3/8" high, 11 5/16" deep inside. Two plain drawers, each 5 7/32" wide, 3 1/2" high, 11 3/8" deep inside. One open space 5 3/8" wide, 5 3/16" high, 15 1/2" deep. One open space 7 3/8" wide, 19" high, 15 1/2" deep.
The locker has a nickel plated flat key lock. Each plain drawer has a nickel plated knob pull and a flat key lock.

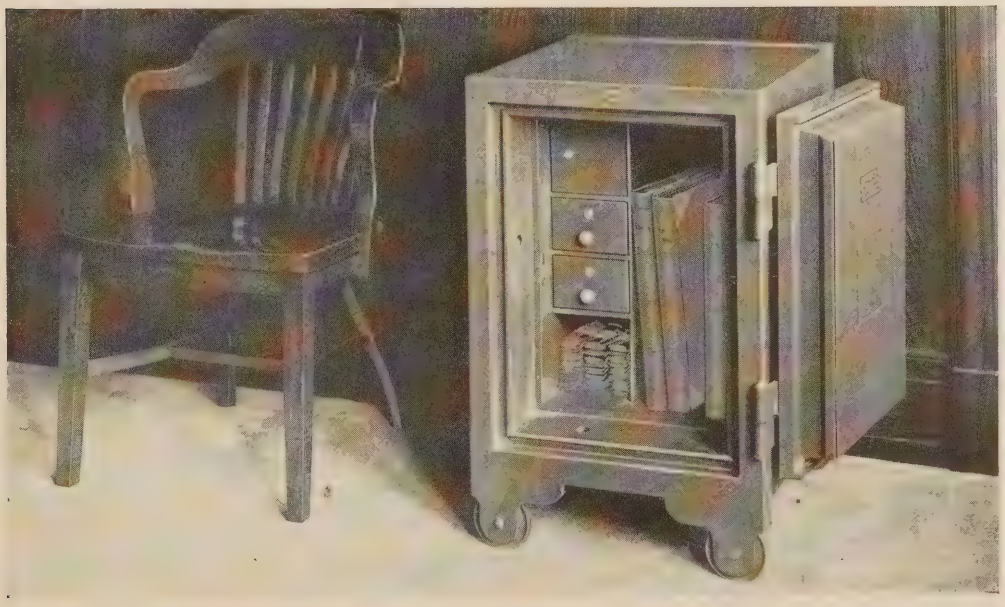
HINGES AND HANDLE
Sturdy strap hinges permit the safe door to be swung back, out of the way, against the side of the safe. The safe door has a nickel and black drop handle.

FINISH
Inside and out, the safe is finished in No. 1 green. Outside, the top, front and sides are gold striped.

CASTERS
Equipped with rigid one-way casters.



No. 400-L.E.C.

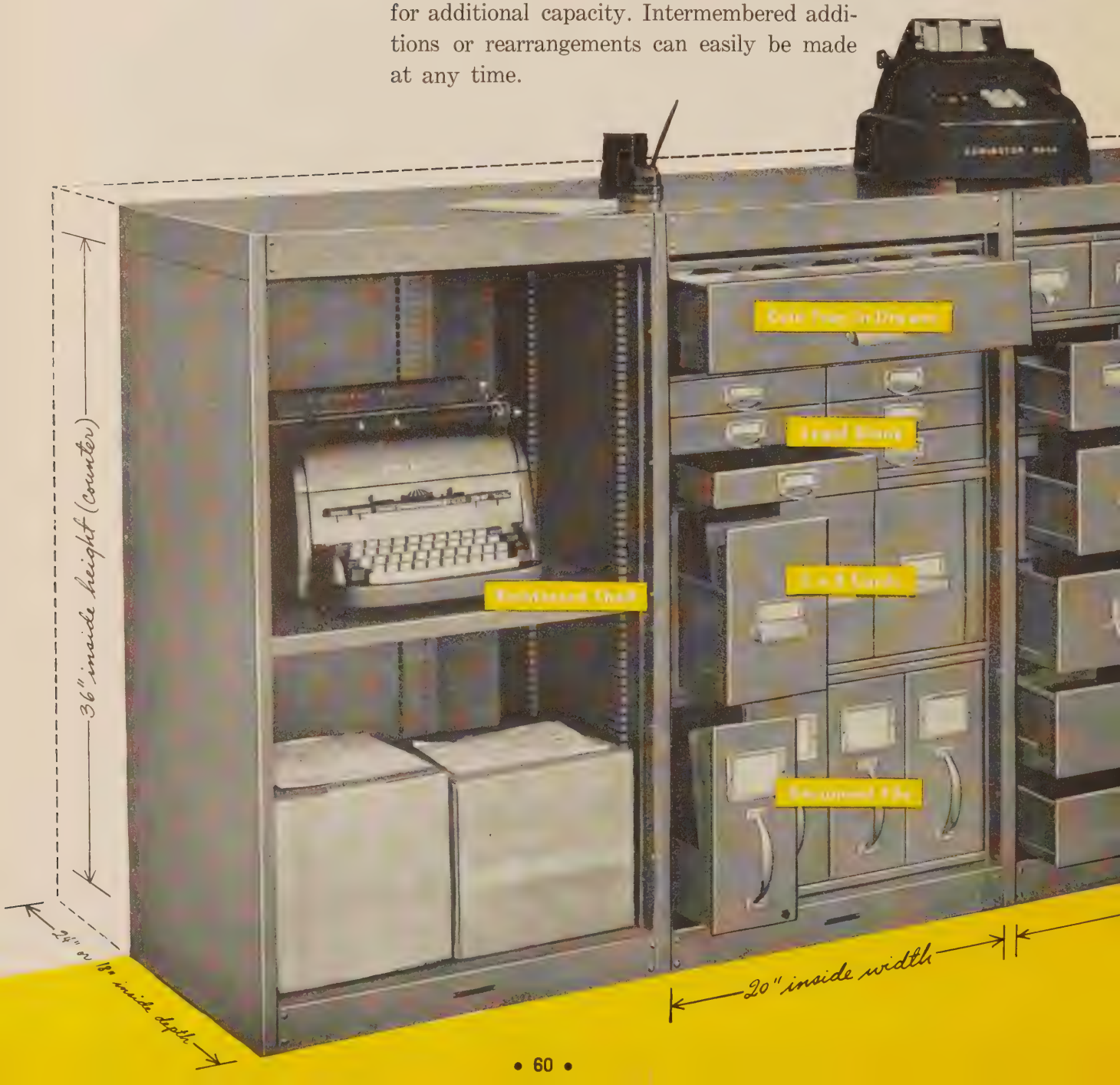


No. 400-L.E.C. Safe in Small Office

EIGHT different cabinet sizes

TWO WIDTHS x TWO HEIGHTS x TWO DEPTHS

Cabinets can be stacked on top of one another for additional capacity. Intermembered additions or rearrangements can easily be made at any time.



Completely interchangeable, for easy rearrangement or replacement of file sections within a cabinet at any time.

	CABINET DIMENSIONS	INITIAL UNIT	Each additional intermembered unit
HEIGHT	60″ inside or 36″ inside	$64\frac{11}{16}$″ outside or $40\frac{11}{16}$″ outside	$64\frac{11}{16}$″ outside or $40\frac{11}{16}$″ outside
WIDTH	30″ inside or 20″ inside	$32\frac{15}{32}$″ outside or $22\frac{15}{32}$″ outside	$31\frac{9}{16}$″ outside or $21\frac{9}{16}$″ outside
DEPTH	24″ inside or 18″ inside	$26\frac{1}{8}$″ outside or $20\frac{1}{8}$″ outside	$26\frac{1}{8}$″ outside or $20\frac{1}{8}$″ outside

CATALOG NUMBERS OF CABINETS (inside dimensions)

60″ high	30″ wide	24″ deep	No. 763024
		18″ deep	No. 763018
	20″ wide	24″ deep	No. 762024
		18″ deep	No. 762018
26″ high	30″ wide	24″ deep	No. 733024
		18″ deep	No. 733018
	20″ wide	24″ deep	No. 732024
		18″ deep	No. 732018

Specify whether initial or additional stacks (for intermembering) are required, also the arrangement when cabinets are to be stacked on top of one another.

CABINET DIMENSIONS AND DATA

Other sizes: A 36″ or 60″ cabinet may be stacked on top of a 60″ cabinet to provide additional height where desired. Also, cabinets can be made to order in widths and depths to accept 42x27 file sections (map drawers, etc.) or 36x19 file sections (two legal drawers, etc.).

Doors: Cabinets can be furnished with special made-to-order double metal doors which hinge from the jamb strips on sides of cabinet and bolt lock into jamb strips at top and bottom of cabinet.

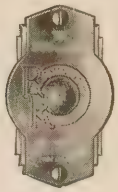
Intermembering: Cabinets of different widths but same height and depth may be intermembered. Additional cabinets may be intermembered at any time by removal of end panel. *(Record-Stack cannot be intermembered with old-style vault stack equipment.)*

Finish: Cabinets are regularly supplied in handsome Gray-Rite finish which blends with all colors and decorative schemes. Mahogany or walnut finish, with graining of exterior surfaces only, may be supplied at extra cost, subject to slight delay.

Counter Tops: Easily-installed linoleum tops can be supplied to cover counters. Up to 120″ in length, the top is supplied in a single piece. This linoleum top increases the overall height of cabinet by 9/16″.

Shipment: An initial unit includes two ends, one top, one bottom, one back and two jamb strips. Each additional unit (for intermembering) includes one intermediate member, one top, one bottom, one back and two jamb strips. All cabinets are shipped knocked down, with supply of self-tapping, washer type screws for easy assembly.

The Safe-Cabinet was the first safe whose heat resistance was accurately measured.



General Information on SAFE-CABINET and Stack Interiors

SAFE-CABINETS are not manufactured merely as unusually efficient protection against severe temperatures. They must also conform with requirements established by the routine operation of an office or business. They must contribute to the effectiveness of each day's work.

And so SAFE-CABINETS must be regarded as filing and housing devices as well as safeguards against loss by fire. Selection of interior equipment is an important matter. Certain advantages built into this equipment will have a positive influence upon the speed and accuracy with which records and papers are consulted or filed away. Particularly important is the almost complete elimination of need for space consuming fillers—interiors are built to fit SAFE-CABINETS and are designed to conform with standard requirements.

ADJUSTMENT STRIPS

Adjustment strips at the sides and back of SAFE-CABINET interiors permit location of filing sections at any point desired. The strips are slotted at half-inch intervals for free suspension of a section. There is no need for "stacking" one above another; there is no necessity for "unstacking" when a section must be removed.

ARRANGEMENT

Large sections, such as letter or legal files, are best placed at the bottom or center of the SAFE-CABINET. This facilitates reference to them.

Card files and similar sections should go toward the top. It should be noted, however, that if they go at the extreme top, the protrusion of the safe frame makes the rear 5½″ of the trays inaccessible unless they are completely removed from their housing. It is advisable to reserve the top 6″ for open space for books or ledgers.

All section tops are finished and need no covering shelf.

FINISH

Standard finish of SAFE-CABINET interior sections is Gray-Rite.

DRAWER CONSTRUCTION

File and card index trays and drawers are well made, electrically spot welded throughout, capable of withstanding hard usage as long as they may be asked to remain in use. They have sloping inner heads which, together with the compressor, form V-shaped openings within a file to facilitate insertion or removal of folders or cards. Compressors are of the spring-lock type, positive in action and readily shifted back and forth.

Card index trays are suspended on extension slides. Large-size deep drawers are suspended on progressive roller extension slides, so strong that they are able to support weights much greater than such files ordinarily hold and so easy in operation that reference is greatly facilitated. Both trays and drawers may be quickly withdrawn from their housing; card drawers and plain drawers of the same dimensions are interchangeable to permit wide variety of combinations.

LOCKS

Drawer locks are Yale & Towne, either paracentric or flat key, equipped with or without spring bolts. Ordinarily locks are supplied with different keys. All locks may be masterkeyed, with the exception of standard flat spring bolt drawer locks.

Flat key locks are standard for lockers, though paracentric locks may be furnished specially.

SHELVES

Shelves may be inserted at any point desired on the adjustment strips. They are made of heavy steel, formed over to provide additional support. But when shelves wider than 30″ are employed, it is advisable to utilize reinforced shelves as provision against sagging. This is easily accomplished.

Roller shelves are made specially for book storage. If large, heavy trays are to be placed on rollers, it is best to plan accordingly. We frequently manufacture heavy rollers that are entirely capable of caring for these unusual loads. Do not ask ordinary rollers to assume this job.

VERTICAL PARTITIONS

Vertical partitions may usually be installed wherever desired. They should, however, be used in conjunction with plain unreinforced shelves, as the plan of reinforcement does not permit attachment of partitions. Partitions up to 12″ in height are adjustable as to position horizontally. Above 12″ partitions are fixed.

SPECIAL INTERIORS

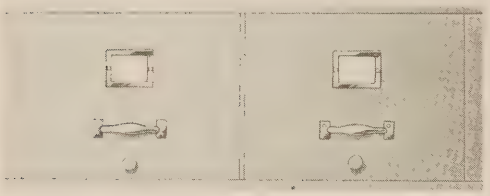
Our wide line of stock equipment usually makes it unnecessary to consider manufacture of special sections. But we are equipped to care for them economically and solicit opportunities to submit both designs and quotations.

When ordering special sections, specify the purpose for which they are to be used, give complete dimensions of drawers, estimate the weight which must be carried, and sketch the conditions under which reference must be accomplished. These details will help in design and will result in our furnishing equipment best adapted to operate satisfactorily over long periods of constant use.

Efficient Filing Equipment

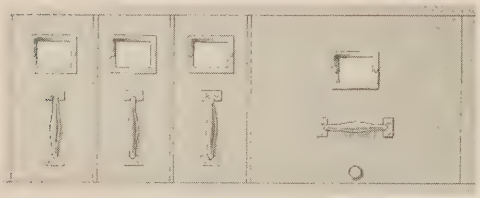
The Safe-Cabinet brings record protection to the point of record use.

Sectional Stack Interiors, 30 Inches Wide

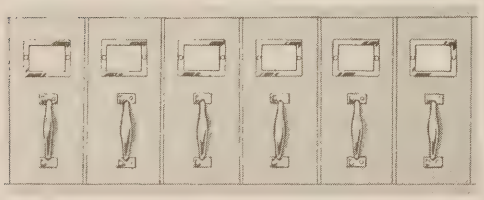


TWO LETTER FILES (Cat. No. 38VLF)

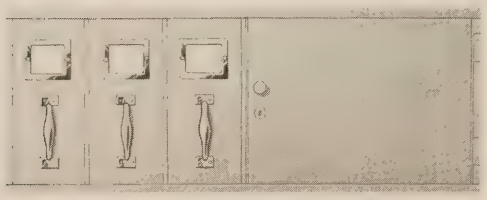
ONE LETTER AND LEGAL FILE (Cat. No. 38VC)



THREE DOCUMENT FILES AND LETTER FILE
(Cat. No. 38DFV)

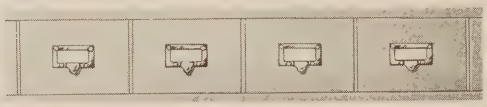


SIX DOCUMENT FILES (Cat. No. 38DF)

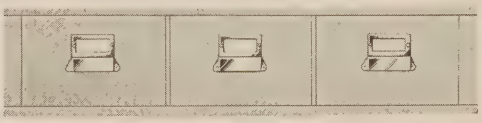


THREE DOCUMENT FILES AND LOCKER
(Cat. No. 38DFL)

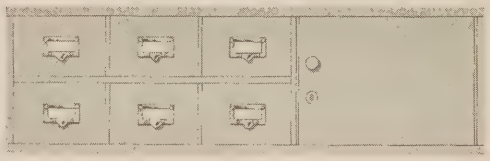
FIVE 5 x 3″ CARD DRAWERS
(Cat. No. 318CI)



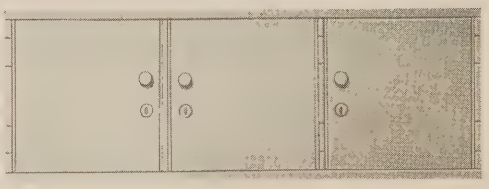
FOUR 6 x 4″ CARD DRAWERS
(Cat. No. 328CI)



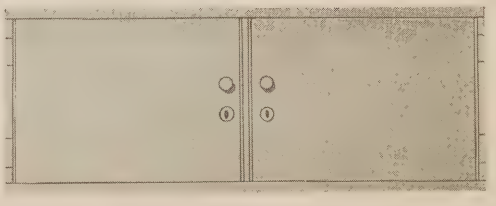
THREE 8 x 5″ CARD DRAWERS
(Cat. No. 338CI)



SIX 5 x 3″ CARD DRAWERS AND ONE LOCKER
(Cat. No. 538CIL)



THREE LOCKERS (Cat. No. 308LU)



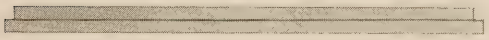
TWO LOCKERS (Cat. No. 518LU)

Fire may strike any hour of the day. There should be 24-hour safety.

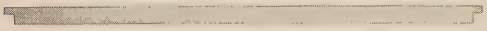
Each an Independent Section

Sectional Stack Interiors, 30 Inches Wide

ROLLER BOOK SHELF (Cat. No. 38RBS)

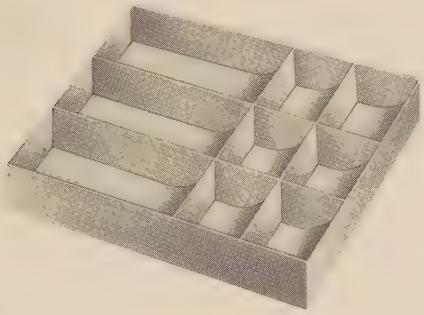


SLIDING DESK SHELF (Cat. No. 38SS)



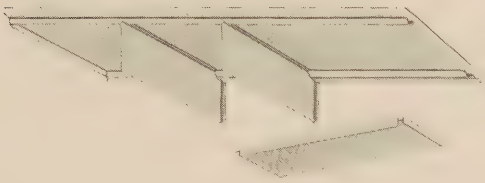
STEEL REINFORCING BAR

Fits snugly under plain or sliding desk shelves to prevent sagging from excessive loads. Made in all widths.



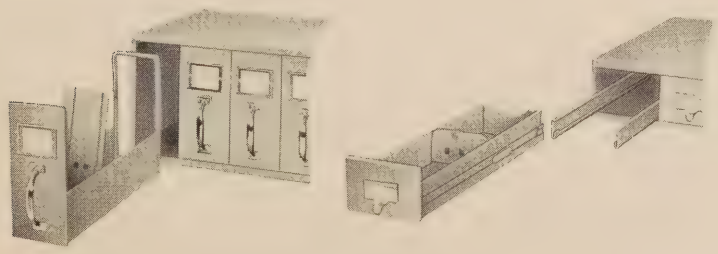
COIN AND BILL TRAY (Cat. No. 38CT)

3 compartments wide as shown or 4 compartments wide for bills.



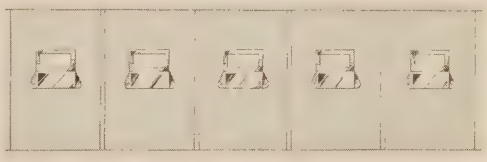
VERTICAL PARTITIONS (Cat. No. 18S)

For dividing shelf space into pigeon holes. Suspended from bottom of standard plain shelves. Made in 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20 and 24-inch heights for all depths. Can be moved from side to side when not more than 12 inches high. Cannot be attached to reinforced shelves or to filing equipment sections.

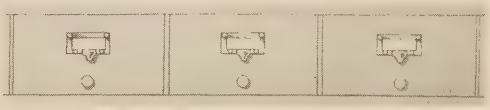


FOLLOWERS AND SUSPENSION

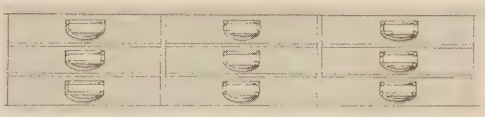
The Bail Follower is standard for document trays, the T-Slot follower for card trays. All card trays are standard with extension slides.



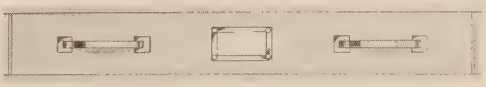
FIVE 5 x 8″ CARD DRAWERS
(Cat. No. 378CI)



THREE CHECK FILES (Cat. No. 38CF)

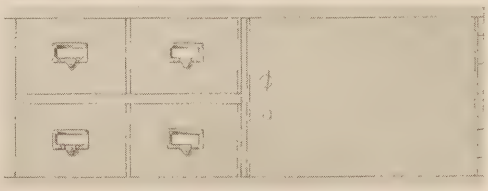


NINE LEGAL BLANK DRAWERS
(Cat. No. 38LB)



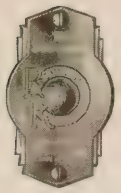
ONE PLAIN DRAWER (Cat. No. 88PD)

TWO PLAIN DRAWERS (Cat. No. 368PD)



FOUR 6 x 4″ CARD DRAWERS AND ONE LOCKER
(Cat. No. 648CIL)

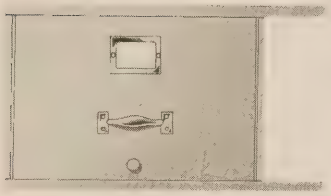
PLAIN SHELF (Cat. No. 38PS)



Modern Construction and Design

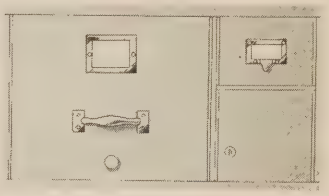
There are many sizes of Safe-Cabinets; one exactly fits your needs.

Sectional Stack Interiors, 20 Inches Wide



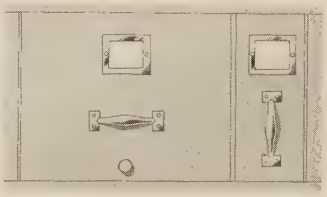
ONE LEGAL FILE and OPEN SPACE
(Cat. No. 28VC)

TWO 10 x 10" LOCKERS
(Cat. No. 208LU)

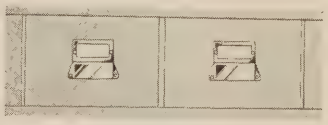


ONE LETTER FILE, ONE DRAWER FOR 5 x 3" CARDS and ONE LOCKER
(Cat. No. 28VLC)

THREE 5 x 3" Card (Cat. No. 218CI)
OR PLAIN DRAWERS (Cat. No. 218PD)

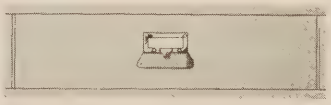


ONE LETTER FILE AND ONE DOCUMENT FILE (Cat. No. 28VLF)

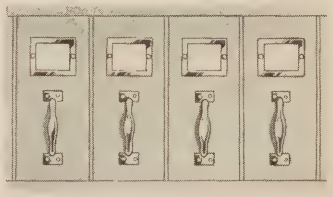


TWO 8 x 5" CARD (Cat. No. 238CI)
PLAIN DRAWERS (Cat. No. 238PD)

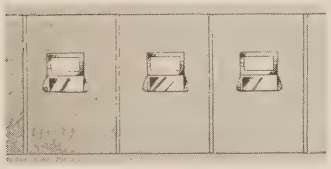
TWO 6 x 4" and ONE 5 x 3" CARD DRAWERS (Cat. No. 228CI)



ONE 19 x 4" PLAIN DRAWER
(Cat. No. 78PD)

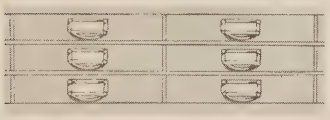


FOUR DOCUMENT FILES
(Cat. No. 28DF)

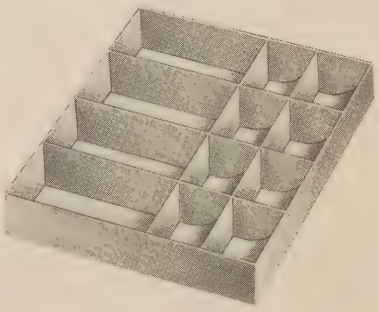


THREE 5 x 8" CARD DRAWERS
(Cat. No. 278CI)

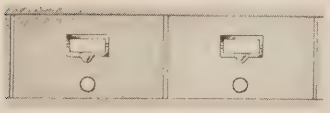
ONE 20 x 11" LOCKER
(Cat. No. 28LU)



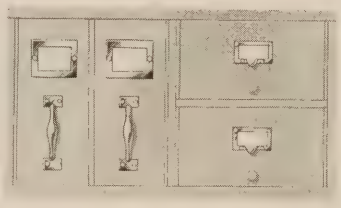
SIX LEGAL BLANK DRAWERS
(Cat. No. 28LB)



COIN AND BILL TRAY
4 compartments wide as shown or;
5 compartments wide for bills
(Cat. No. 28CT)



TWO CHECK FILES
(Cat. No. 28CF)



TWO DOCUMENT FILES AND TWO CHECK FILES (Cat. No. 28DFC)

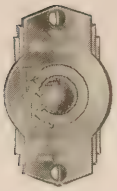
Vault equipment is efficient filing equipment, wherever it is used.

Offered in Wide Variety

Safe-Cabinet and Stack Interiors

For the Nos. 4219, 5219, 4019, 2619 and 3219 Safe-Cabinets and Vault Equipment 20″ wide and 18″ deep.

Catalog Number	DESCRIPTION	Inside Dimen. Width	Height	Depth	Overall Height	Net Weight
	SHELVES					
28PS	Plain				½	5
28PSR	Plain reinforced (one inch face)				1	12
28RBS	Improved Type Roller Shelf				1	5
28SS	Sliding Desk				1½	16
	VERTICAL PARTITIONS					
18S	4 inch.....(Adjustable)				4	1
28S	6 inch.....(Adjustable)				6	2
38S	8 inch.....(Adjustable)				8	2
48S	12 inch.....(Adjustable)				12	3
58S	16 inch.....(Non-Adjustable)				16	4
68S	20 inch.....(Non-Adjustable)				20	5
78S	24 inch.....(Non-Adjustable)				24	5
	CARD INDEX DRAWERS					
218CI	Three 5x3 Card Drawers	5⅛	3½	15⅞	5	35
228CI	Two 6x4 and one 5x3 Card Drawers	6⅛ 5⅛	4½ 3½	15⅞ 15⅞	6	37
238CI	Two 8x5 Card Drawers	8⅛	5½	15⅞	7	32
278CI	Three 5x8 Card Drawers	5⅛	8¾	14⅛	10½	47
	CHECK FILES					
28CF	Two Check Files	9⅛	4¾	15¾	6½	34
	LEGAL BLANK DRAWERS					
28LB	Six Legal Blank Drawers	9½	1 13/16	16⅝	7	45
	DOCUMENT FILES					
28DF	Four Document Files	4½	10½	15⅛	12	42
28DFC	Two Document Files and two Check Files	4½ 9⅛	10½ 4¾	15⅛ 15¾	12	50
	VERTICAL LETTER AND LEGAL DRAWERS					
18VLF	One Letter File and Open Space	12¼	10¼	15¾	12	32
28VLF	One Letter and one Document File	12¼ 4½	10¼ 10½	15¾ 15⅛	12	37
28VC	One Legal File and Open Space	15½	10¼	15¾	12	34
18LSF	One 12x12 Ledger File and Open Space	12¼	12¾	15¾	14½	36
	PLAIN AND STORAGE DRAWERS					
218PD	Three 5x3 Plain Drawers	5⅛	3½	16⅝	5	34
238PD	Two 8x5 Plain Drawers	8⅛	5½	16⅝	7	32
248PD	Two 6x4 and one 5x3 Plain Drawers	6⅛ 5⅛	4½ 3½	16⅝ 16⅝	6	36
258PD	Two 9x4½ Plain Drawers	9⅛	5	16⅝	6½	32
78PD	One 19x4 Plain Drawer	19⅛	4½	16⅝	6	26
278PD	Two 19x4 Plain Drawers	19⅛	4½	16⅝	11½	37
	LOCKER SECTIONS (Locker Sections Equipped with Flat Key Lock No. RA-263)					
28LU	One 20x11 Locker	19¼	10⅝	15⅝	12	30
28PSL	Plain shelf for above				½	4
208LU	Two 10x10 Lockers	9⅜	9 15/16	16	11	39
	COIN TRAYS					
28CT	One Tray—ten coin and five bill compartments				2	4
	COMBINATION SECTIONS					
28VLC	One Letter Drawer, One 5x3 Card Drawer and Locker	12¼ 5⅛	10¼ 3½	15¾ 15⅞	12	42



Modern in Every Detail

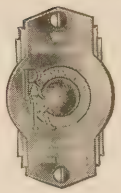
This is flexible equipment, easily adjusted to changing requirements.

Safe-Cabinet and Stack Interiors

For the Nos. 3119, 6019 and 5719 Safe-Cabinets and Vault Equipment 30" wide x 18" deep.

Catalog Number	DESCRIPTION	Inside Dimen. Width	Height	Depth	Overall Height	Net Weight
	SHELVES					
38PS	Plain				½	7
38PSR	Plain reinforced (one inch face)				1	17
38RBS	Improved Type Roller Shelf				1	8
38SS	Sliding Desk				1½	24
	VERTICAL PARTITIONS					
18S	4 inch (Adjustable)				4	1
28S	6 inch (Adjustable)				6	2
38S	8 inch (Adjustable)				8	2
48S	12 inch (Adjustable)				12	3
58S	16 inch (Non-Adjustable)				16	4
68S	20 inch (Non-Adjustable)				20	5
78S	24 inch (Non-Adjustable)				24	5
	CARD INDEX DRAWERS					
318CI	Five 5x3 Card Drawers	5⅛	3½	15⅞	5	56
3183CI	Fifteen 5x3 Card Drawers	5⅛	3½	15⅞	13½	149
328CI	Four 6x4 Card Drawers	6⅛	4½	15⅞	6	52
3282CI	Eight 6x4 Card Drawers	6⅛	4½	15⅞	11½	99
338CI	Three 8x5 Card Drawers	8⅛	5½	15⅞	7	48
378CI	Five 5x8 Card Drawers	5⅛	8¾	14⅛	10½	77
	CHECK FILES					
38CF	Three Check Files	9⅛	4¾	15¾	6½	53
	LEGAL BLANK DRAWERS					
38LB	Nine Legal Blank Drawers	9½	1 13/16	16⅝	7	66
	DOCUMENT FILES					
38DF	Six Document Files	4½	10½	15⅛	12	61
	VERTICAL LETTER AND LEGAL FILES					
8VLF	One Letter File and Open Space	12¼	10¼	15¾	12	41
38VLF	Two Letter Files	12¼	10¼	15¾	12	56
38VLR	Two Letter Files (roller suspension)	12¼	10¼	15¾	12	61
8VC	One Legal File and Open Space	15½	10¼	15¾	12	42
38VC	One Letter and one Legal File	12¼ 15½	10¼ 10¼	15¾ 15¾	12	55
38VCR	One Letter and one Legal File (roller suspension)	12¼ 15½	10¼ 10¼	15¾ 15¾	12	53
38LSF	Two 12x12 Ledger Files	12¼	12¾	15¾	15	61
	PLAIN AND STORAGE DRAWERS					
318PD	Five 5x3 Plain Drawers	5⅛	3½	16⅝	5	55
338PD	Three 8x5 Plain Drawers	8⅛	5½	16⅝	7	47
348PD	Four 6x4 Plain Drawers	6⅛	4½	16⅝	6	53
358PD	Three 9x4½ Plain Drawers	9⅛	5	16⅝	6½	48
68PD	One 14x4 Plain Drawer and Open Space	14⅛	4½	16⅝	6	37
368PD	Two 14x4 Plain Drawers	14⅛	4½	16⅝	6	41
88PD	One 29x3 Storage Drawer	29⅛	3½	16⅝	5	36
	LOCKER SECTIONS (Locker Sections Equipped with Flat Key Lock No. RA-263)					
518½LU	One 15x11 Locker and Open Space	14¼	10⅝	15⅝	12	34
518 LU	Two 15x11 Lockers	14¼	10⅝	15⅝	12	46
558 LU	Two 15x15 Lockers	14¼	14⅝	15⅝	16	55
308 LU	Three 10x10 Lockers	9⅜	9 15/16	16	11	43
38PSL	Plain Shelf for 15x10½-11-15 Lockers				½	3
	COIN TRAY					
38CT	One Tray—eight coin and four bill compartments Fits in section 68 **PD** or 368 **PD**				2	3
	COMBINATION SECTIONS					
538CIL	Six 5x3 Card Drawers and 12x8½ Locker	5⅛ 11⅜	3½ 8 7/16	15⅞ 16	9½	73
648CIL	Four 6x4 Card Drawers and one 15x10½ Locker	6⅛ 14¼	4½ 10⅛	15⅞ 15⅝	11½	66
648PDL	Four 6x4 Plain Drawers and one 15x10½ Locker	6⅛ 14¼	4½ 10⅛	16⅝ 15⅝	11½	67
38DFL	Three Document Files and one 15x11 Locker	4½ 14¼	10½ 10⅝	15⅛ 15⅝	12	54
38DFV	Three Document Files and one Letter File	4½ 12¼	10½ 10¼	15⅛ 15¾	12	58

You cannot prove your loss to insurance adjusters, if your records are burned.



Safe-Cabinet and Stack Interiors

For the No. 6025 Safe-Cabinet and Vault Equipment 30″ wide and 24″ deep.

Catalog Number	DESCRIPTION	Inside Dimen. Width	Inside Dimen. Height	Inside Dimen. Depth	Overall Height	Net Weight
	SHELVES					
34PS	Plain				½	9
34PSR	Plain reinforced (one inch face)				1	20
34RBS	Improved Type Roller Shelf				1	10
34SS	Sliding Desk				1½	30
	VERTICAL PARTITIONS					
14S	4 inch (Adjustable)				4	2
24S	6 inch (Adjustable)				6	2
34S	8 inch (Adjustable)				8	3
44S	12 inch (Adjustable)				12	3
54S	16 inch (Non-Adjustable)				16	4
64S	20 inch (Non-Adjustable)				20	5
74S	24 inch (Non-Adjustable)				24	6
	CARD INDEX DRAWERS					
314CI	Five 5x3 Card Drawers	5⅛	3½	21⅞	5	71
324CI	Four 6x4 Card Drawers	6⅛	4½	21⅞	6	67
334CI	Three 8x5 Card Drawers	8⅛	5½	21⅞	7	61
	CHECK FILES					
34CF	Three Check Files	9⅛	4¾	21¾	7	72
	DOCUMENT FILES					
34DF	Six Document Files	4½	10½	21⅛	12	74
	VERTICAL LETTER AND LEGAL FILES					
34VLF	Two Letter Files	12¼	10¼	21¾	12½	69
34VLR	Two Letter Files (roller suspension)	12¼	10¼	21¾	12½	80
34VCR	One Letter and one Legal File (roller suspension)	12¼ 15½	10¼ 10¼	21¾ 21¾	12½	85
34VC	One Letter and one Legal File (Slide Suspension)	12¼ 15½	10¼ 10¼	21¾ 21¾	12½	70
	PLAIN AND STORAGE DRAWERS					
314PD	Five 5x3 Plain Drawers	5⅛	3½	22⅝	5	69
334PD	Three 8x5 Plain Drawers	8⅛	5½	22⅝	7	61
344PD	Four 6x4 Plain Drawers	6⅛	4½	22⅝	6	66
354PD	Three 9x4½ Plain Drawers	9⅛	5	22⅝	7	64
64PD	One 14x4 Plain Drawer and Open Space	14⅛	4½	22⅝	6	40
364PD	Two 14x4 Plain Drawers, 1″ face shelf at bottom	14⅛	4½	22⅝	6½	58
	LOCKER SECTIONS (Locker Sections Equipped with Flat Key Lock No.)					
514½LU	One 15x11 Locker and Open Space	14¼	10⅝	21⅝	12	40
514 LU	Two 15x11 Lockers	14¼	10⅝	21⅝	12	55
34PSL	Plain Shelf for 15x10½-11-15 Lockers (RA-263)				½	4
	COMBINATION SECTIONS					
34DFL	Three Document Files and 15x11 Locker	4½ 14¼	10½ 10⅝	21⅛ 21⅝	12	68

Adjusted at Half-Inch Intervals

The first purpose of a Safe-Cabinet is to protect records on the day of fire.

Safe-Cabinet and Stack Interiors

For the Nos. 6020 and 3120 Safe-Cabinets and Vault Equipment 36 1/16" wide and 19" deep.

Catalog Number	DESCRIPTION	Inside Dimen. Width	Height	Depth	Overall Height	Net Weight
	SHELVES					
39PS	Plain				½	8
39PSR	Plain-reinforced (one inch face)				1	19
39RBS	Improved Type Roller Shelf				1	14
	VERTICAL PARTITIONS					
19S	4 inch (Adjustable)				4	1
29S	6 inch (Adjustable)				6	2
39S	8 inch (Adjustable)				8	2
49S	12 inch (Adjustable)				12	3
59S	16 inch (Non-Adjustable)				16	4
69S	20 inch (Non-Adjustable)				20	5
79S	24 inch (Non-Adjustable)				24	5
	CARD INDEX DRAWERS					
319CI	Six 5x3 Card Drawers	5⅛	3½	16⅞	5	72
329CI	Five 6x4 Card Drawers	6⅛	4½	16⅞	6	70
339CI	Four 8x5 Card Drawers	8⅛	5½	16⅞	7	66
	CHECK FILES					
39CF	Three Check Files	9⅛	4¾	16¾	6½	63
	DOCUMENT FILES					
39DF	Seven Document Files	4½	10½	16⅛	12	78
	VERTICAL LETTER AND LEGAL FILES					
39VC	Two Legal Drawers (slide suspension)	15½	10¼	16¾	12½	70
	PLAIN DRAWERS					
359PD	Three 9x4½ Plain Drawers	9⅛	5	17⅝	6½	57

For the Nos. 6028 and 5230* Safe-Cabinets and Vault Equipment 42 3/16" wide and 27" deep.

Catalog Number	DESCRIPTION	Inside Dimen. Width	Height	Depth	Overall Height	Net Weight
	SHELVES					
47PS	Plain				½	13
47PSR	Plain-reinforced (one inch face)				1	33
47RBS	Improved Type Roller Shelf				1	21
47SS	Sliding Shelf				2	55
	VERTICAL PARTITIONS					
17S	4 inch (Adjustable)				4	2
27S	6 inch (Adjustable)				6	2
37S	8 inch (Adjustable)				8	3
47S	12 inch (Adjustable)				12	4
57S	16 inch (Non-Adjustable)				16	6
67S	20 inch (Non-Adjustable)				20	7
77S	24 inch (Non-Adjustable)				24	7
	CARD INDEX DRAWERS					
417CI	Seven 5x3 Card Index Drawers	5⅛	3½	24⅞	5½	117
427CI	Six 6x4 Card Index Drawers	6⅛	4½	24⅞	6½	118
437CI	Four 8x5 Card Index Drawers	8⅛	5½	24⅞	7½	103
	CHECK FILES					
47CF	Four Check Files	9⅛	4¾	24¾	7	102
	DOCUMENT FILES					
47DF	Eight Document Files	4½	10½	24⅛	12½	108

* The 5230 Safe-Cabinet is not regularly equipped with adjustment strips. If this Interior Equipment is used it must be equipped with a Special Filler Back and adjustment strips.

You can spot an obsolete safe by its time-worn looks. Modernize to be safe.

Tailored to Your Requirements

For the Nos. 6028 and 5230 Safe-Cabinets and Vault Equipment 42 3/16" wide and 27" deep. (Cont.)

Catalog Number	DESCRIPTION	Inside Dimen. Width	Height	Depth	Overall Height	Net Weight
	VERTICAL LETTER FILES					
47VLR	Three Letter Files (roller suspension)	12 1/4	10 1/4	24 3/4	12 1/2	135
	PLAIN DRAWERS					
457PD	Four 9x4 1/2 Plain Drawers	9 1/8	5	25 5/8	7	95
	STORAGE DRAWERS					
467PD	Twenty Storage Drawers (roller suspension) without Hoods and Flaps. 40 1/2" wide x 2 1/4" high x 26" Deep Inside	40 1/2	2 1/4	26	57	684
477PD	Same as above except ten drawers	40 1/2	2 1/4	26	29 1/2	380
	MAP DRAWERS					
467MD	Twenty Drawers (roller susp. 40 1/2" w, 2" h, 26" d, with hoods and flaps)	40 1/2	2	26	57	789
477MD	Same as above except ten drawers	40 1/2	2	26	29 1/2	433

For the No. 2928 Safe-Cabinet.

Catalog Number	DESCRIPTION	Inside Dimen. Width	Height	Depth	Overall Height	Net Weight
	SHELVES					
22.1PS	Plain				1/2	9

Kardex Interior Equipment For Safe-Cabinets

FOR HOUSING STANDARD LENGTH SLIDES FROM REGULAR KARDEX CABINETS

Empty Interior Sections Only. Slides, Pockets, etc. are NOT included.

Catalog Number	For Housing Kardex Slides Standard 24" Length: Slide Depth	Card Width Inches	Number of Slide Openings: Wide	High	Total Slides Held	Overall Height Including Shelves Inches	Shelf Thickness Inches: Top Shelf	Bottom Shelf	Weights Lbs.: Net	Packed
EMPTY SECTIONS ONLY—FOR THE Nos. 6025A and 6025B SAFE-CABINET										
‡A5185	A	5	2	9	18	8 1/2	1/2	1/2	90	115
A5365	A	5	4	9	36	8 1/2	1/2	1/2	120	145
B6245	B	6	3	8	24	9	1/2	1/2	110	135
B8245	B	8	3	8	24	9	1/2	1/2	100	125
C6215	C	6	3	7	21	9 1/2	1/2	1/2	115	140
C8215	C	8	3	7	21	9 1/2	1/2	1/2	95	120
C10145	C	10	2	7	14	9 1/2	1/2	1/2	70	90
C11145	C	11	2	7	14	9 1/2	1/2	1/2	70	90
D8185	D	8	3	6	18	11	1/2	1/2	100	125
D10125	D	10	2	6	12	11	1/2	1/2	75	95
D11125	D	11	2	6	12	11	1/2	1/2	75	95
EMPTY SECTIONS ONLY—FOR THE Nos. 6028A and 6028B SAFE-CABINETS										
*A5188	A	5	2	9	18	9	1/2	1	90	115
†A5368	A	5	4	9	36	9	1/2	1	120	115
A5548	A	5	6	9	54	9	1/2	1	145	175
B60408	B	6	5	8	40	9 1/2	1/2	1	135	165
B8328	B	8	4	8	32	9 1/2	1/2	1	125	150
C6358	C	6	5	7	35	10	1/2	1	140	170
C8288	C	8	4	7	28	10	1/2	1	120	145
C10218	C	10	3	7	21	10	1/2	1	95	120
C11218	C	11	3	7	21	10	1/2	1	95	120
D8248	D	8	4	6	24	11 1/2	1/2	1	120	150
D10188	D	10	3	6	18	11 1/2	1/2	1	100	125
D11188	D	11	3	6	18	11 1/2	1/2	1	100	125

*Section is 2 slides wide with balance open space 28 7/8" wide by 7 7/16" high.
†Section is 4 slides wide with balance open space 15 9/16" wide by 7 7/16" high.
‡Section is 2 slides wide with balance open space 16 11/16" wide by 7 7/16" high.

A Guide to Safer Business

Safe-Cabinets were the world's first certified medium of protecting records.

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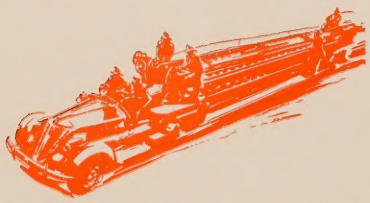

The very existence of your business may be assured when you take the steps necessary for the preservation of its records, files and documents.

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